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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 65. BOMBAY MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd Mar.	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN@	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
5th Apr.	NALDERA	*	15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra steamer ..	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,030
3rd May	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x ..	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	MOOLTAN	20,817

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India
@ Does not convey passengers from India.
X Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
21st March	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,303
13th ,,	MATIANA	8,905
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
16th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
27th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
11th July	DUMANA	8,600
25th ,,	MODASA	8,986

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY.
TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

18th Mar.	SOUDAN†	.. ..	6,696
19th ,,	MIRZAPORE*	..	6,715
24th ,,	BANGALA*	.. ..	3,948
12th April	ALIPORE*	.. ..	5,273
19th ,,	NAGPORE*	.. ..	5,283
26th ,,	PERIM*	.. ..	7,648
30th ,,	KIDDERPORE*	..	5,334
5th May	SICILIA§	.. ..	6,813
26th ,,	SOUDAN§	.. ..	6,696
7th July	SICILIA §	— ..	6,813
28th ,,	SOUDAN§	.. —	6,696

§ Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
† Proceeds to Kobe.
*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
17th March ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war. 10 a.m.
19th ,, ..	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa. 1 p. m.
19th ,, ..	BARJORA..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
21st ,, ..	VARSOVA..	Busreh via K'chi
22nd ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war. 9 a. m.

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Telephone No. 1220.

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Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Bengal Maru	Z. Hiral	5396	5th Mar	16th Mar'
Muroran Maru	Y. Watanabe	5374	19th ,,	31st ,,
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	6989	26th ,,	9th April
Penang Maru	O. Goto	5214	3rd Apr.	17th ,,
* Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5845	8th ,,	22nd ,,
Genoa Maru	K. Ogawa	6735	16th ,,	30th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
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Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	520	240	160	128
Kobe	618	580	285	190	152

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1,50,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,45,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

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Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E., Manager

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Agra	Khandwa
Ahmedabad	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad City	Karachi
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Ajmer	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency).	Mangalore
Amraoti	Masulipatam
Amritsar	Meerut
Bangalore	Moulmein
Bareilly	Mooltan
Bassein	Mussoorie
Bellary	Muzaffarpur
Benares	Muttra
Berhampore	Moradabad
Bezwada	Murree
Bhopal	Mymensingh
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Bombay (Mandvi)	Nandyal
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Nainital
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Narayangunge
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nasik
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nagapatam
Calicut	Nellore
Cawnpore	Nowshera
Chittagong	Ootacamund
Cocanada	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Cochin	Patna
Coimbator	Peshawar
Colombo	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency.)
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Darjeeling	Rangpur
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Indore	Trichinopoly
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Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin
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ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23	... 27,40,335
Reserve Fund	 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Ambala City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambala Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
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Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
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D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
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DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

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Reserve liability of shareholders Rs. 60,00,000-0-0

HEAD OFFICE.
Laldarwaja, AHMEDABAD.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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A 10015

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A R9992

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in Science and Mathematics; and a Qualified DRAWING TEACHER. Good prospects for right men. Apply sharp to the HON SECRETARY, Pardi Education Society, Pardi (B.B. & C.I.)
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A

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A 19230

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B 19231

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C 19063

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C R9876

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D R10023

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E9803

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K R9998

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.
The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
'Sunday Chronicle
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19209

EDUCATIONAL.

IMPORTANT TO STUDENTS—Revision classes for the London Chamber of Commerce Examination of 1924 will commence at the Institute of Commerce from 17th March 1924, Backward Students of any class may join on a nominal fee. Apply personally to PRINCIPAL, MR. BHARUCHA, F.C.R.A. G.D.A., Kanta Building, Kalbadevi.

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L R9924

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T 19106

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"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at rate which will be compared favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other Brand of Portland Cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.
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PLANTA CASTOR OIL
Manufactured from decorticated seed, odourless and tasteless No eructation, No hiccup, no griping, no nausea. Price As. 5 for 2½ oz. bottle and Re. 1 for 16 oz. bottle. Sold by all well-known Chemists, etc., V.P.P. sent.
Write PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO., near Parsi Statue, Byculla, Bombay.
T

MOTOR LORRIES, TYRES AND TUBES
also
VAUXHALL AND CROSSLEY CARS.
With a view to CLEARING the prices of the above have now been substantially reduced, Inspection invited.
SLOUGH SYNDICATE (India) LTD.
11, Elphinstone Circle,
DEPOT:—Hajee Bunder, Sewree.

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HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 98 PIECES FROM RS. 550
JEWELLERS, LTD.
Treasure House
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C.P. CEMENT.
"SWASTIKA" BRAND
is equal to the Best English Cements
This Cement is at present being used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for King George's Docks.
TRIAL SOLICITED.
For Government Tests and other particulars.
Apply to our Selling Agents.
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Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO.
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Opposite Railway Station, Ahmedabad

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"Neocuro"
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 27th March, 1924, at 10-45 a.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1923.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & CO.,
Agents,
The Century Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 27th March, 1924, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 21st February, 1924.
C19128

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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THE MERCANTILE PRESS CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 41st ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 187, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 17th day of March, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and the audited accounts of the Company for the year ended 30th June, 1923.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in the place of those retiring from the Board by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an auditor or auditors for the current year and fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

N.B.—SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd March to 17th March, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
KARSANDAS T. ROWJEE & CO.,
Agents.
C19134

NOTICE FOR SALE

ALL MILITARY BUILDINGS and LANDS, situated at Taragarh (Ajmer) costing Rs. 100,032 will be disposed of either by Public Auction or by private treaty. Gentlemen desiring to purchase this property should send their bids in sealed covers, bearing the words "Taragarh property" to this office on or before May, 15th, 1924.

Drawings can be seen at the office of the Executive Engineer, Ajmer Division at any time between 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. excepting on Gazetted holidays and Sundays.

The Sale will be subject to the approval of the Superintending Engineer, Rajputana.

(Sd.) O. OLLIFF LEE,
Executive Engineer,
Ajmer Division.
19229

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

THE FIFTY FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 25th March, 1924, at 4-15 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1923.
2. To confirm the appointments of Directors.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 24th March to SATURDAY, the 5th April, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJEE MISTREE,
Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street Fort,
Bombay, 11th March, 1924.
C19207

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

FOR SALE.

AS it has been decided to obtain the Electric current supply for the King George's Medical College, Lucknow, from the United Provinces Electric Supply Company in the City and to abolish the existing Power House in consequence, the following are offered for sale.

(1) Three 42 B.H.P. Ruston and Proctor's "CC" type Crude Oil Engines. Two of them have got damaged bed plates. The generators are directly coupled to Earnest Scott mountains, 220 volts, 135 Amps, 6 polar interpoled compound dynamos.

(2) Three marble mounted Switch Boards and its necessary accessories.

(3) Three Oil Tanks, three Air Vessels as well as compressor, etc., for self-starter along with 6 (six) large oil storage tanks.

(4) 22 (Twenty-two) Cooling Tanks with necessary pipings, etc.

(5) One Lancashire Dynamo and Motor Company's "Booster" generating side 140 volts, 125 amps, while the motor side 220 volts 30 H.P. with necessary Regulators, starters, etc. mounted on a marble Switch Board.

(6) One Milking Booster, complete with switch gear, etc.

(7) Two marble Distribution Boards with 12 D.P. turn-over knife switches and 24 porcelain "Hangrip" fuse carriers with contact jaws, etc. complete.

(8) The attached battery is damaged beyond repair.

The necessary new spare parts to repair all the three engines into a working order have already been purchased from the makers and are available on payment of their current prices delivered here. They do not form a part and parcel of the existing plant. A list can be supplied on application.

Intending purchasers are welcome to inspect the plant at the site by appointment. Offers will be received up till the 15th April, 1924, by the undersigned.

T. F. O'DONNELL,
Major.
Registrar.
C19213

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 24th March to 10th April, 1924, both days inclusive.
19196

THE SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS LIMITED.

SECOND-HAND BOILERS AND STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for 4 Boilers by Tinker and Shenton, 30ft. by 8ft. each—3 of 125 lbs. pressure and 1 of 110 lbs. pressure. Also 1 Horizontal Cross Compound Jet Condensing Engine, 950 I. H. P., by Benjamin Good fellow, made in 1888. All the above in good working condition. For particulars apply to the AGENTS, Canada Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
19187

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that with immediate effect silver parcels for despatch from V.T. Bombay, must be tendered at the Parcel Office not later than 17 o'clock.

A.E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager,
G.I.P. Railway.
Bombay 12th Mar. 1924.
C19195

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the undersigned for the post of a Chief Officer for the District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District, on or before the 22nd instant. Salary Rs. 250-10-300. Only experienced in Administrative work need apply. The appointment will be subject to the approval of the Government.

E. F. GOMEZ,
President
District Local Board,
Bombay Suburban District,
Andheri.
Dated 14th March, 1924.
19218.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY CO.
(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS for files, drills, spanners and wrenches will be received by the undermentioned at his office at 11-30 a.m. on MONDAY, the 24th March, 1924.

Tender forms giving particulars, etc. can be had on payment of Rs. 2 each.

AG. CONTROLLER OF STORES.
B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Mahalakshmi.
Bombay, 11th March 1924.
C19188

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the sale of (1) Empty Wooden Oil Casks and (2) Kerosine Oil Tins for the period of one year, ending 31st March, 1925, and will be received by the undermentioned at his office by 11-30 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March, 1924.

Tender forms giving particulars can be had on payment of Re. 1 per copy.

No tender forms will be sent by V. P. P.

AG. CONTROLLER OF STORES,
B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Mahalakshmi, Bombay,
11th March, 1924.
19189

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL & Ors. Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order, dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction AT THE PREMISES under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on Monday, the 17th day of March, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standing Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land formerly consisting of three-pieces of Government land but now forming one piece of land partly of Sanadi Tenure and partly land newly assessed with the messuage tenement or chawl or range of buildings standing thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the East side of Duncan Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 144, 144, 2906, 2639, 2906, 2639, New Nos. 9881, 9651, A/9881, A/9651, 16702, A/16702, Old Survey Nos. 2846, 2757, 2846, 2757, 2756, 2756, and New Survey Nos. 1/4145, 2/4145, 3/4145 and 4/4145 and Cadastral Survey No. 1404, Byculla Division, containing by admeasurement 1364 square yards bearing Municipal E Ward Nos. 499, 500, 501, Street Nos. 517 at 529 and at 6 and 531-543 upper Duncan Road and bounded on the North by Duncan Road Cross Lane, South formerly by the property of Memon Peer Mahomed Hamad and now of Meghji Mulji, East by a Public Sweeper's passage and West by Duncan Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications should be made at the Office of the Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14 K, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of January, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C18955

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VII of 1913.
and
In the matter of the Ogale Glass Works, Limited.

THE OGALE GLASS WORKS, LIMITED, having its Registered office at Karad in the District of Satara ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition was on the 5th day of March, 1924, presented to His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the abovenamed Company to confirm an alteration of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the Company duly and unanimously passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the said Company held on the 19th day of November, 1923, and subsequently duly and unanimously confirmed at an extraordinary general meeting of the said Company held on the 27th of November 1923 and which resolution runs as follows:—

"That the Memorandum of Association of the Company be altered with respect to the objects of the Company so as to enable it to carry on the manufacture of all kinds of metal lamps and articles of clay metal enamelling and any other by-products that could be profitably made together with the principal lines of manufacture handled by the Company, and that after clause 3 (c) of the Company's Memorandum of Association the following sub-clause be added:—

(c-1) To manufacture all kinds of metal lamps and articles of clay and metal enamelling and any other by-products that could be profitably made together with the principal lines of manufacture handled by the Company."

AND Notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on FRIDAY, the 4th day of April, 1924, and any person interested in the said Company whether as creditor or otherwise desiring to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his attorney for the purpose and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the Company's Solicitor Mr. M. V. Gokhale of No. 7, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Dated this 14th day of March, 1924.
M. V. GOKHALE,
Solicitor for the Company
19217

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2546 of 1920.

MANEKCHAND JUXIBHAI ..... Plaintiff
v/s.
(1) CHUNILAL LOWJI and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 4th day of September, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 7th day of April 1924 at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Mody Khana Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting the Mody Khana Street, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-two and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 740-740, New Nos. 5959-5960, Old Survey Nos. 1038-1039, and New Survey Number 8543 bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1068 of the Fort Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1962-1963 and Street Nos. 70-72-74-133 to 139 and which said hereditaments and premises are bounded, on or towards the West by the said Mody Khana Street, on or towards the North by the property of Ebrahim Abdool Cayum, on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage and the house of Moosa Mopla, on or towards the West by the said Mody Khana Street and on or towards the East by Mody Bay Street.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., Attorneys for the 2nd Defendant abovenamed at No. 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1924.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C19099

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of THACKER NARSEY KAKU, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a dealer in Asafoetida ..... Deceased.

GANGABAI, widow of Thacker Narsey Kaku, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mint Road, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Tenth day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

14th day of March, 1924.
Messrs. POCHA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C19228

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held on 8th March, 1924, by Messrs. Crawford and Co. Auctioneers at the instance of Messrs. Sunderdas Lalji and Jethabhai Khatav, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Narandas Purshottam Kapadia, the Mortgagor, our client Mr. DHARAMSI RATANSEY has contracted for the absolute purchase to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chandanwadi Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2027 sq. yds. or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue with the land secondly hereinafter described under Collector's Old Nos. 568 and 569, New No. 2666, Old Survey No. 42 and New Survey Nos. 8206 and 8236, and bounded on the East by the Old Sonapur Lane, on the West by the property of Nakhoda Mahomedali Rogay, on the North partly by the Old Sonapur Lane and partly by the property known as "Pathare Parbhu Funeral Dharamsalla" and on the South by Chandanwadi Lane and the building whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "C" Ward Nos. 3261, 3262-66, 3455-3458 and 3459-3462 and Street Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5, 6, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101 103, 105, 107 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor's tenants.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements or Chawls standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chandanwadi Lane without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 776 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with the land first hereinbefore described under Old Nos. 568-569, New No. 2666, Old Survey No. 42 and New Survey No. 8206 and 8236 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal under "C" Ward Nos 3325, 3326, 3328, 3329, 3330, and 3331 (1) and 3332 (1) and 3332 (2) and Street Nos. 22, 24, 26 and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 7a and bounded as follows: i.e. to say, on or towards the East and South by the property of The Bombay Improvement Trust and on or towards the West and North by Chandanwady Lane and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor's tenants.

Dated this 14th day of March, 1924.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C19227

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 563 of 1924.

SUMMARY SUIT.

Plaint filed this 11th day of February, 1924.

SUMMONS under O. XXXVII, r. 2, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. JAMES FINLAY AND COMPANY, LIMITED, a Company incorporated in Great Britain and carrying on business at Chartered Bank Building, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

RAMCHAND HARGOWAN, of Bombay, Bania Inhabitant, carrying on business at 83, Kazi Sayad Street, without the Fort and residing at Ghatwala's Chawl, Gulalwadi, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting. WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have instituted a suit in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant under Order XXXVII, rule 2, of the Civil Procedure Code for Rupees 17,000 for Principal due to them by the Defendant under a Promissory Note, dated the 10th day of August, 1923 of which a copy is hereto annexed, you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rupees seventeen thousand with usual interest thereon from judgment till payment and the sum of Rupees Two hundred for costs.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of Order XXXVII, rule 3, of the said Code.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 23rd day of February, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 23rd day of February, 1924.

Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & Co.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Rs. 17,000

On demand I promise to pay Messrs. James Finlay and Co., Limited, Rupees Seventeen thousand only for value received.

Bombay, 10th August, 1923.

Stamp
(1 anna)

SHAH RAMCHAND HARGOWANDAS
in his own handwriting
D/ 10/8/23.

TRUE COPY.
(Sd.) CRAWFORD BAYLEY AND CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
19/2/24.

C19225

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3230 OF 1922.

JAMNADAS MANGALDAS ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

ABDUL GAFOOR SHAIK BULAND and others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the Sixth day of August, 1923, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 7th day of April, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.).

LOT NO. I.

1. Property situate at Panchapakde in the Registration Sub-district of Salsette Taluka Salsette District and Registration District Thana.

City Survey No.	Tika No.	Entry No.	Sur. No.	Pot. No.	Falni No.	Hissa No.	Acreage A. G.	Assmt Rs a. p
198	8	56	17	1,3,4&5	0	0	1 18¼	7 0 0
215	,,	58	18	1	,,	Kharaba	9¼	4 15 0
						out of 1 Kharaba	0 31¼ 2	
,,	,,	59	,,	out of 2	0	0	0 4¼	0 12 0
,,	,,	63	,,	,,	2	Kharaba	3¼	0 0 0
,,	,,	58	,,	1	0	1	0 30	4 14 6
						Kharaba	2	
215	8	61	18	2	0		4¼	0 12 0
							3 25¼	18 5 6

LOT NO. II.

2. Property situate at Maji Wade Taluka Salsette Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette.

City Survey No.	Entry No.	Pot. No.	Falni No.	Acreage Acre	Gunthas	Assmt. Rs. a. p
1428	325	1	0 Kharaba	2	23	4 0 0
				0	24	
1429	326	1 to 4	Kharaba	18	25	28 0 0
				0	10	
				22	2	32 0

Together with a house as described below in the land survey No. 326 Pot No. 1 to 4.

One house facing the East tiled having four sided roof having chunam walls together with the structure and ground below and measuring East to West 62 feet in length and North to South 42 feet in breadth and bounded as follows:—On the East, West, North and South on all sides by the land Survey No. 326 Pot Nos. 1 to 4 together with the structures and building the articles and materials inside the house and together with the well in the back portion of the house.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. AMARCHAND and MANGALDAS, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 36, Tamarind Lane, Shilotri Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of February, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.

C19145

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 100 OF 1924.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 14th day of January, 1924.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under section 27, O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. LAKHMICHAND LALJI alias LAKHMIDAS LALJI, a firm, carrying on business at Clive Road, Mandvie, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Messrs. KARIMBHOY JALLALBHOY AND COY., a firm, carrying on business at Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendants may be ordered and decreed to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 2,122-2-6 together with interest thereon at 6 per cent per annum from 8th January, 1924, till judgment costs of this suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum until payment that the Plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as the nature and circumstances of the case may require.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 1st day of April, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 18th day of January 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,

R. B. PATEL,

The 18th day of January, 1924.

Messrs. MOHILE, PAREKH & GANATRA.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

True Copy.

MOHILE, PAREKH & GANATRA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

C19233

'MESMERISM AND HYPNOTISM."

Complete Course price Rs. 1-8 only. Train your will and Memory and learn the wonderful hidden powers of man. Attain Superhuman powers and cure diseases. Know your future events without horoscope by the Yogis secret Method. Practise breathing Exercise and prolong your life. THE EASTERN HYPNOTIC HOME, P. O Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of DWARKANATH KASHINATH CHAMBHARE alias SAMBHARE, of Bombay, Daivadnya Hindu inhabitant, a draftsman in the Chief Engineer's Office G. I. P. Railway. ..... Deceased.

KAMLABAI, widow of Dwarkanath Kashinath Sambhare, the deceased abovenamed, residing at Sonapur Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL,

The 10th day of March, 1924.

KAMLABAI DWARKANATH SAMBHARE.
Petitioner-in-person.

R10032

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35 Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2500 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON

Under instructions from Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., as Agents of S.S. 'Piave' Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on Monday the 17th March, 1924 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba Sassoon Dock on account of the concerned the undermentioned damaged cotton.

EX. S.S. "PIAVE."

about 2500 Bales stated to be high class stapled cotton shipped by Messrs. Ralli Bros., Volkart Bros. Tata; The Japan Cotton Trad- Volkart Bros. Tata: The Japan Cotton Trading The Bombay Coy. Ltd. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. The Toyo Menka Kaisha and others.

1400 Bags Myrabolums

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchaser. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 F. P. BALES LATUR COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 19th March, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. at their Rooms on account of the Insurance office concerned the following bales slightly damaged by fire.

22 Bales Latur Cotton R. R. No. 74/75 dated 12-2-24.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th March, 1924.

MACKENZIE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, AND ESTATE BROKERS.
No. 75, Apollo Street, Opp. The Union Bank.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ARTISTIC DRAWING DINING, BEDROOM AND OFFICE FURNITURE, COTTAGE PIANO BY W. HILS BERLIN, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS AND CHAIRS, GLASS AND CROCKERYWARE, PLATEDWARE SINGER'S FOOT SEWING MACHINE, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. MACKENIZE and Co., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 17th day of March, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at No. 6 Queens Road opposite the Church Gate Station the following furniture such as:—Tapestry lined drawing room Suites of Sofas and Chairs, Cottage Piano by W. Hils, Berlin, Cabinets, Teapoys, Palm Stands, Carpets, Centre tables, Flower Vases Table ornaments, Chesterfield sofas and chairs Pictures Dining table, Chairs, Sideboard, Dinner waggon, Glass, Crockery and platedware, Iron Beds, Soiled linen basket, Single and double glass door Almirahs, Dressing Chest of Drawers, Singer's Foot Sewing Machine, Wash hand tables, Towel Racks, Office tables, Chairs, Book Stands etc., etc.

The property of Major G. R. Ford and others.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

MACKENZIE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th March, 1924.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 78, Meadow Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24007.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 120 EXHIBITION SCREENS.

On THURSDAY, the 20th March, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction by order of the owner in the compound of Royal institute of Science Esplanade Road Entrance.

About 120 Exhibition Screens.

Size about 10 x 7 mounted with Green Cotton Cloth.

The above are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF SUNDRY ARTICLES AT PARSI PANCHAYET LANE FORT.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 4th proximo sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Parsi Panchayet lane, Fort, articles such as chairs, tables, benches, show cases, tubs, cans, buckets, cups crockery, carpets, etc., etc.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 17th March, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Fancy Fete and Exhibition

IN AID OF

POOR PARSEE HOUSING FUND

at

PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA, COOPERAGE.

To be formally opened by H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY. on 22nd March 1924.

ATTRACTIONS

A typical Chinese Town and Rose Garden, Illuminations on grand scale with artistically decorated Tower, Continuous Bands, Daily Theatrical Performances, Artistic Trade Exhibits, Refreshments and Bar, Mountain Slide and other unique side shows.

OPEN TO PUBLIC

From 22nd to 29th March 1924
From 5-0 p. m. to 12-0 midnight

Admission:—Season Coupons Rs. 6/-
Day Ticket Re. 1/-

Season Coupons can now be had from the office of the above.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE GREAT BRITISH SUPER-PRODUCTION.
"FLAMES OF PASSION"
featuring
"MAE MARSH"

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
JACKIE COOGAN
In his latest picture
"CIRCUS DAYS"

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"PENROD"
Featuring Freckles Barry.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
Presents
Kohinoor Super Photo-play
GULBAKAVLI
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday, Friday Extra shows at 3-30 p.m.
Price as usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Under Public Patronage

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali

Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.
AKOLA:— SHRIRAM THEATRE.
Monday 17th March 1924 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
MRITCHHAKATIK.
Wednesday 19th March 1924 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
RAKSHASHI MAHATVAKANKSHA.
Saturday 22nd March 1924 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM.
Proprietors:—Pendharkar and Chapekar.

YOUR HOROSCOPE

LIFE READING—For one year in monthly details, Rs. 2. General whole Life Reading Rs. 5. Whole Life Reading in details, Rs 8. Information required—Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth) or copy of Horoscope. Testimonials from all quarters.

One year's weekly predictions for Business men, Rs. 8. Apply to:—
B. R. SREENIVASAYYA,
Oil Mill Street, MYSORE.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

BY SPECIAL REQUEST FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!

UNIVERSAL SUPER-JEWEL DRAMA

MERRY-GO-ROUND

10 parts—all the parts are shown together—a two—hours full programme.

A magnificent, powerful picturization of the merry go round of life, whirling and spinning to the tune of pleasure—a mad whirl of love, life and luxury. Universal's new Super-Jewel, one of the most powerful love stories ever written directed by Rupert Julian, and invested with his wizardry; featuring

MARY PHILBIN

as the little organ-grinder, and

NORMAN KERRY

as the young handsome flippant Count, and their excellent work makes the picture dramatic in the extreme.

ALL THE TEN PARTS COMPLETE

are screened this week.

Four Shows to-day at: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

Bombay's Best, Most Central and Palatial Feature House

CINEMA Grant Road, Tram Terminus. NOVELTY CINEMA 'Phone No. 40106.

DAILY 3 SHOWS ONLY
at 6, 8-15, and 10-30 p.m.

FULL TWO HOURS' SHOW!

Maharashtra Film Co's
New Super Production

"TREASURE OF KALYAN"

in 8 Big Reels, that has been

APPLAUDED UNIVERSALLY

BY THE PRESS AND THE PUBLIC!

For Superior SPRINGS of any variety that may be required for Toys, Cushions, Harmoniums, Cycles, Motor Vehicles, Tram Cars, Railway Carriages, or any other Machinery, please write direct to—

SWAMI & Co., Phone No. 4580 Cal.

MANUFACTURERS OF—

Springs, Electric Armoured Wire, Taxi Metre Wire and Casing, Speedo Metre Wire, etc., etc.,

At No. 40-1, Strand Road, and
82, South Road, Entally, CALCUTTA.

Satisfaction in respect of terms and quality guaranteed.

N.B.—Work of TEMPERING Steel articles undertaken on moderate terms.

A GARDEN PARTY AT LAHORE

SIKH MEMBERS REMAIN ABSENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 14.

The Sikh Members of the Punjab Legislative Council absented themselves from the garden party given by His Excellency the Governor to the members of the Council this evening, on the ground that the second Sahidi Jatha was timed to reach Jaito today and they did not know if the same treatment which was meted out to the first Jatha was not to fall to them also. Consequently they did not like to joint in any festivities on that day.

LAW MEMBER AND LADIES DEPUTATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 14.

A ladies deputation waited on the Law Member to day to request him that there should be no disqualification for women in the matter of entry into the Madras Legislative Council. The Law Member promised to place the request before the Cabinet immediately, but pointed out that final decision in the matter rested with the Secretary of State.

A SENSATIONAL ROBBERY.

A BANIA ROBBED OF RS. 15,000.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, March 13.

A sensational case of robbery is reported from Navsari. On the night of the 10th inst. a rich Bania had come down to Navsari by one of the night trains with a sum of nearly Rs. 15,000 about him. After having paid about Rs. 2,000 of the amount at Navsari he was passing through a dark lane on his way to a near by village when he was assaulted by some ruffians and severely beaten with blows of sticks which made him unconscious and before succour could arrive he was robbed of the remaining Rs. 13,000 and the robbers absconded. The injured man was taken to the State hospital at Navsari where he is lying unconscious since the last 24 hours. The police are actively investigating the case but the vicinity is greatly horrified at the crime.

Rome.—The King has conferred on M. Dannunbio the title of Prince Montenevoso in recognition of his war services.—Reuter.

Paris.—The report that Sarraut, Minister of Colonies, has been appointed a French Ambassador at Washington in succession to Jusserand is denied in political circles here.—Reuter.

Washington.—President Coolidge to-day received Antono Lang and other well-known Oberammergan Passion Players and welcomde them on behalf of the American nation.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

MESSRS A. NORDEN AND CO.'S REPORT

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

Cotton: The technical weakness of the market, to which we alluded last week, has again been in evidence, with heavy daily selling coming in, not only on every slight rally, but also in moments of weakness, confirming our impression that the bulk of the selling has been liquidation by stale bulls and not short selling, as seems to be the general belief.

The figures of the Census Report of this morning, showing consumptio for January 576,644 bales, against 461,560 bales last month and 610,375 bales last year, were considerably larger than expected, but after all, it must not be overlooked that it is the final offtake that counts and not the first step in manufacturing, and that the coton is still there in the shape of yarn or cloth instead of in the raw state. There is no improvement in the drygoods situation, buyers are only operating in small lots as required and, with goods piling up, it looks as if, after all, curtailment of mill operations might spread as a result of poor business aside from any question of the supply of raw material.

It seems to us, therefore, that the present outlook is still for a declining market and that sales on reasonable upward turns would be advisable.

Coffee: The market has again been very strong with a series of bulges that have carried prices to new high levels and with no signs as yet of the top having been reached. With diminishing stocks everywhere, the situation is becoming acute and the future course of the market seems to depend entirely on Brazilian ideas of a satisfactory price level. Having carried their point successfully so far, they can probably be relied on not to change their policy at once, but to relax restrictions gradually, nevertheless the market is doubtless, becoming speculatively overbought and would probably be very sensitive to rumors of increasing supplies that may circulate at any time. We advise caution, therefore, in following advances too far.

Sugar: The market has continued to show an advancing tendency, but yesterday the feeling was somewhat reactionary, with considerable selling by Cuban interests and on outside stop orders. Actual sugar was also weaker, but Europe continues a fair buyer and producers who have already marketed such a large part of their crops at handsome profits are, naturally, not likely to sacrifice the remainder, so that the general trend might still be towards higher price levels. We think, however, that, meanwhile, there may be reactions that will present more attractive opportunities for buying.

The Chicago Market: There has been a decided reaction since our last, but apparently it was principally a readjustment of technical conditions, with heavy profit taking and some short selling in both Wheat and Corn. While there may be further weakness, there would seem to be no reason to expect any decided changes: scalping purchases of Wheat would probably result in moderate profits, but we rather think that Corn will gradually work lower.

WOMEN WHO ARE ALWAYS WEARY.

HOW NEW VITALITY MAY BE GAINED.

Many women pass their days in a constant state of weariness. They have barely sufficient energy to rise in the morning. They always feel below par, often have an aching head, a miserable pain in the back, and limbs that feel as heavy as lead.

The whole trouble is due to bloodlessness. This anaemia, or lack of good blood, causes not only pale faces and white lips; it is the root of many pains and miseries from which women suffer. It has been said that anaemia is the cause of nine-tenths of women's ailments.

Lack of blood robs a woman of all her energy; she loses her breath when going upstairs, becomes despondent and irritable, and seems to lack interest in life.

No woman need suffer in this way. It is easy to obtain a supply of rich red blood by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The new blood created by these pills rapidly builds up the system; headaches and backaches disappear, energy returns, and the joy of living is felt once more.

All women should take advantage of the health-help of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Chemists everywhere sell them at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 per six bottles Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY

Professor PUNDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S (London), Scientific Astrologer and Palmist Secretary British Institute of Mental Science (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch, Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works delineates Palms, Questions answered, Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage Friends, Courtship etc., at reasonable fees Charges for one year in detail Rs. 3. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character reading Re. 1. Send time, date, month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address. Trial solicited. Testimonial highest from Civil and Military officers.

COCOGEM
DOES COCOGEM KEEP

COCOGEM is refined free of all free fatty acids. It contains absolutely no moisture.

Free Fatty Acids and moisture in animal fats such as ghee and in common vegetable oils are the principal reasons why these food stuffs grow quickly rancid in storage.

Refined and deodorized Cocogem contains neither and therefore cannot turn rancid. In the hermetically sealed tins it will keep fresh for years.

You may even purchase the low priced 3½ lb. tin and keep it open for months with no danger of rancidity in Cocogem.

Cocogem's Characteristics Command Confidence.

Sole Distributors for Bombay (excluding Sindh)

NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO.,

227, Frere Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(20)

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 15.

3 C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 11/16
Bank's selling D D 1/4 23/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 23/32
Bank's selling D D 1/4 3/4
Bank's buying 3 M/st-D A 1/4 31/32
Bank's buying T T 1/4 23/32
Bank's buying D D 1/4 23/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 660
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 670
Bank's buying D D Frcs 660
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 141
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 134
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 170
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 230
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 338
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.28-3/4
London—Paris Frcs 92.20
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs 113.00
London—Rome Lires 100.00
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

London, Mar. 14.

Telegraph Transfers .. 1/1 3/4 dull
Bar Gold £ 4—16—. Steady.
Bar Silver Spot .. .. 33 1/2 Steady

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar 15, Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic 1/4 11/16
Bank Demand 1/4 23/23
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s 1/5
T.T. Demand 610
American Dollars 338
Hongkong Dollars 170
Shanghai 236
Japan 141
Singapore 169 1/2

Market Steady.

London, Mar. 13.

Rents 3 per cent. 57 3/4
Berlin Cheques on London .. .. ..
Bar Silver Spot 33 7/16
" " 2 months hence .. 33 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver—
Quiet china Selling Buyers holding back
Interest day to day loans 2 3/8
Interest 7 days Market loans .. 2 1/8

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Mar. 14.

Demand Bills. 4.23.62
Exchange on London in Paris .. 92.25
" " " Germany 18,100,900,0 0,000
" " " Italy 100,05
Stockholm 16.26
Christiania 32.71
Amsterdam 11.54
Switzerland .. .. .. Futilated
Belgium .. .. .. 120.000 Yesterdays.
Athens 285.00

DISCOUNTS.

London, Mar. 14.

BISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st .. 3 3/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
" " " " 6 " .. 4 3/8
Centre 6 per cent 21 5/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Mar. 14.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90.. £ 87 5/8—1/3
Victory Bonds 4% .. 91 3 4—1/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47 .. 101 1/4+1/16
Consols 2 1/2% .. .. 55 3/8+1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% .. 45 nochange
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan] .. .. 64 "
Govt. Securities 3% .. 55 "

London, Mar. 14

Conversion Loan .. .. £ 75 1/2
2 1/2 per cent. Indin Loan .. 100 1/4
4 per cent. Indian 111

BULLION.

Bombay, March 15.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/7
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16/7/6
Bar gold ready Rs. 26/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 26/6/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 26/7/6
Bar silver ready Rs. 82/1
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 82/3
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 82/13

London, March 14.

Bar gold ready s. 96-3
Silver ready d. 33-8
Silver forward d. 33-5
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady India bought, London speculators selling.

GOLD.

Bombay, Mar. 15.

Steady:—

Vaida	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Fagon	26—6—6			29—6—6
Dhear	26—7—6			26—7—6

Tejee Mandi—
Fagon 0—1—6
Chitar 0—6—6
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Mar. 15.

Steady:— 82—0—0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Fagon	82— 3—0			82— 3—0
Chitar	82—13—0			82—13—0

Teji Mandi.
Fagon 0—8—0
Chirar 1—4—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 15.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 66/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 93/6

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

March 15.

A further advance of 14 to 17 points in old crops and 5 to 7 points in new crops in New York futures has been reported to-day. Liverpool has been reported 4 to 8 points up. The markets advanced on short covering and scattered buying. The consumption of the American mills for the month of February 24 was 508,000 bales as compared with 577,000 bales in January 1924 and 567,000 bales in 1923 and 473,000 bales in the year 1922.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 14th instant (6 p.m.) as under:—"Bad weather continues but improvement predicted."

Notwithstanding an advance in New York futures, the Marwari Bazar opening easy this morning at Rs. 567½, i.e. Rs. 1½ lower than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M G Broach April/May, improved to Rs. 570 on buying by Offices and Marwari Shroffs. The values, then going down by half a rupee, closed at Rs. 570 at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 574, and going down to Rs. 571½ on selling by Offices, closed firm at Rs. 573½ on buying by Marwari Shroffs.

Fine M G Oomra March opened at Rs. 551 and going down by half a rupee on selling by a Commission House, advanced steadily to Rs. 553 on buying by Marwari Shroffs and closed at Rs. 552½ at 4 p.m. While Oomra May opened at Rs. 556, and going down by a rupee on selling by Marwari Shroffs, advanced to Rs. 557 on buying by Bull Operators and closed at Rs. 556½ at 4 p.m. Fully Good M G Bengal March and May were nominally quoted at Rs. 514 and Rs. 517 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and about 5,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS

6—30 P. M,
Bombay, Mar. 15.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	573 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	March ..	517
Fully Good Bengal	May ..	520
Fine Oomra ..	March ..	553 1/2
Fine Oomra ..	May ..	558 1/2

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Fully Good Broach April/May ..	567
" " Bengal March	514
" " " May	515
Fine Oomra March	548
" " May	554
Good Southerns May/June.	592

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 14

Description.	Super-Fine.	Fine F.	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	545	535	520
M. G. Oomra No. 3	568	558	543
M. G Central Provinces No. 1	598	588	573
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	583	573	558
M. G. Broach	597	587	577
M. G. Mathia	558	548	528
M. G. Khandesh	563	553	533

Liverpool, Mar 14.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool			4 000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp...			4000
" " Sales of East Indian ...			100
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—			
Mid. Americans Spot	Limited demand		17.20
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	...		20.85
New York 11 a.m.	May	..	28.85
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	..	28.13
	Oct	..	25.55
New Orleans 10 a. m.	May	..	28.84
	July	..	27.86

Liverpool, Mar. 14.
To-day's prices

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. G. May	Mar.	16.90+04
	July	16.82+08
Liverpool.	Oct.	14.85+04

5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/14
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/14
5 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/2
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/2
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/12
6½ per cent Bombay Development loan due 1935 Rs. 108
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/4
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/4
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8

SHARES.

Bombay, March 15.

Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1385, India 77, Central Bank 26/4 xd, and Eastern Bank 79.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 495, Apollo 20, By Cotton 550, By Dyeing 661/4, Bradbury 435, Century 338/12, Cent India 457/8, Colaba Land 158/12, Coorla 137/8 xd, Crescent 22/8, Dawn 530, Edw Sassoon 262/8, Elphinstone 42/8, Fazulbhoy 785, Globe 61/4, Gokak 112/8, Ind Bleaching 183/12, Ind Malwa 371/4, Kastoorchand 167/8, Khatao 200, Kohinoor 1100, Laxmi Cotton 5200, Madhowji 287/8, M Petit 2975, Morarji 3400, New Great 362/8, New City 290, Pabani 315, Pearls 512/8, Phoenix 410, Shapurji 335, Simplex 287/8, Standard 1500, Swadeshi 467/8, Tata Mill 252/8 and Vishnu Cotton 1025.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 205, B Burma 287/8, B Burma N I 61/4, Bl Burma Pet 5/14, Bombay Tramway 90/10, Bombay Steam 88/12, Bundi Cement 8/4, Kalni Ord 70, Kalni Defd 180, New India 12/8, Shivrajpur 40/8, Tata Iron Ord 26/4, Tata Iron Defd 95, Tata Hydro 692/8, Scindia Steam 6/11.

London, Mar. 14.

Chartered Bank	..	£ 20
Hongkong	..	£ 129
National	..	£ 44
Eastern	..	£ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	..	lb 12 1/2

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, Mar, 14.

Months	To-day's price.
Mar.	—
April.	—
May.	16.93+19
June.	—
July.	16.59+18
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	14.92+11
Nov.	—
December	—
January.	14.44+10
Feb	—
March	—
Egyptians—May	20.10
July	—
November	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mas. 14

Months.	To-day's Price
March	16.90+07
April	16.85+08
May	16.82+08
June	16.73+07
July	16.47+06
August	15.91+06
Septembes	15.30+03
Octobes	14.85+04
November	14.53+04
Decembes	14.44+02
January	14.36+02
February	14.29+02
March	14.23+03

Tone.—Quiet

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar, 14.

M. G. Bengal Good,	11.55
" " Fully Good	11.95
" " Fine	12.35
No. 1 Oomra, Good	12.25
" " " Fully Good	12 75
" " " Fine	13.25
M G. Broach, Good	13.95
" " Fully Good	14.35
" " Fine	14.75
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.45
" " Fully Good	11.95
" " Fine	12.25

Liverpool, Mar 15.

M G. Bengal Good,	11.65
" " Fully Good	12 05
" " Fine	12.45
No. 1 Oomra, Good	12.35
" " " Fully Good	12.85
" " " Fine	13.35
M. G. Broach, Good	14.05
" " Fully Good	14.45
" " Fine	14.85
Scinde, Good	11.55
" Fully Good	11.95
" Fine	12.35

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 14

Months.	To-day's Price.
March	20.10+08
April	20.00+10
May	20.00+10
June	20.00+09
July	20.00+07
August	19.80+07
September	19.40+05
October	19.00 no c,
November	18.70 "
December	18.68 "
January	18.65 "

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 14.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		4,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	..
" Exports to Continent	.. ..	3,000
Futures at New York	.. ..	
" " "	May	.. 28.92+14
" " "	July	.. 28.19+16
" " "	October	.. 25.58+04
" " "	Dec.	.. 25.20+05
Spot Cotton at New York		.. 28.90+10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		29.13 Nochage
Futures " "	May	.. 28.91+09
" " "	July	.. 28.00+16
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		.. 16—
Demand Bill Silver foreign mined		63 3/4

New York, Mar. 14.

Week's Receipt of Cotton at U. S Ports	42,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	5,000
" " to France and Continent	47,000
" " to Japan	15,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ..	698,000
at Interior Ports ..	687,000

AMERICAN COTTON —CLOSING PRICES

New York, Mar. 14.

Futures at New York.	May ..	28.92+17
	July ..	28.19+16
	Oct ..	25.58+07
	Dec. ..	25.20+05

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Mar. 15

Total Actual Export	77,000
" Forwarded	52,0 0
" Imports	36,900
" Stock	841,000
Actual Weekly Sales	—

WHEAT

London, Mar 13.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Buyers	42/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs F/M Buyers	41/6
AUSTRALIAN F/M Buyers	46
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Sellers —	31
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs, C.I.F. M/J Buyers	44/6
Tone—Quiet	
Rozario Santa Fe 64 lb. Feb paid	£ 44 5/8

London, Mar. 14

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Buyers	43—
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Buyers	41/6
AUSTRALIAN F/M Sellers ..	46/3
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Sellers	30/3
WHEAT Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs C, I. F. M/J Buyers ..	44/6
Tone:—Quiet	

FREIGHT OF COAL

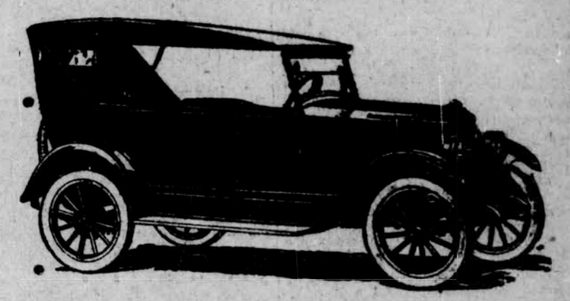
Cardiff to Bombay — —	.. 14/6

"RUGBY"
(1924)

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price **to-day.**

Rs. 3000

WITH SELF STARTER.



5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co., Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO" 'Phone No. 21717.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Mar. 15. (6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	38 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	41 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 14 0	10 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	12 2 0	12 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11 12 0	12 2 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	76 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	72 0 0	..
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	68 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	13 4 0
Poppyseed, White ..	12 12 12	13 4 0
Groundnuts	65 12 0	13 4 0
Mowraseed	10 0 0	10 4 0
Barley	32 9 0	..
Castorseed	73 0 0	14 15 0
Cotton Seeds Ready .. Delivery	40 0 0	5 12 6
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May ..	6 13 0	
Linseed, do do ..	12 8 3	
Groundnuts M/A ..	66 8 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 M/A	15 8 0	
Guarat Castor Seed Vishak	44 0 0	

BRASS.

Bombay, Mar. 15

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	65 8 0
Brass	1/	66 8 0
Brass	1 1/4	67 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	67 0 0
Brass	1 3/4	67 0 0
Brass	2	67 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay Mar. 15.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	76 8 0
Copper	1/	80 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	80 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	77 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	77 0 0
Copper	2/	77 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		81 8 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German, Brass Metal 3/4 64-8-0 to 1		65 8 0
" " " 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		66 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		77 0 0
American 3/4 76-8-0 to 1 1 1/4		80 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.
DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, Mar. 15.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand .. ..No.	14 1/2	0 15 6
Kilachand .. ..No.	20 1/2	1 2 0
Currimbhai .. ..No.	12 1/2	0 15 3
Elphinstone .. ..No.	12 1/2	..
David .. .. ..No.	10 1/2	0 15 3
Shapurji .. ..No.	10 1/2	0 15 0
Trikamdas .. ..No.	10 1/2	0 15 3
Sattara .. ..No.	10 1/4	0 15 3
Shapurji .. ..No.	6 1/2	0 13 3
Lighthouse .. ..No.	6 1/2	0 13 0
Japan .. .. ..No.	40 /1	1 13 6
Japan .. .. ..No.	42 /2	2 0 6
Japan .. .. ..No.	20	1 2 3
Japan .. .. ..No.	32	1 9 6

METALS.

London, Mar. 14

English best Selected Copper	£ 70 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	" 67 3/8
Copper Braziers — — —	" 89
Yellow Metal — — —	" 8 1/4
Hard Spelter — — —	31
Corrugated Sheets — —	18

London, Mar. 13.

English Best Selected Copper	£ 71 1/9
Standard Copper G.M.B.	" 67 1/8
Copper Braziers	" 88 1/2
Yellow Metal	" 8 1/4
Hard Spelter	" 31
Corrugated sheets	" 18 5/16
TIN BLOCK	£ 285 3/4

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 14

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags
A/M Done .. .. .. £ 19—5—0
Tone—Firmer but not much doing Buyers are at higher prices
SAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net
J/A Value .. £ 38
May/Aug. Paid .. £ 37 1/8

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Mar. 13

Fine White Java C. F. Calcutta
March April Sellers 31/6
July Sellers 26
July Sept. Sellers 25/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay
July Sept. Sellers 25/7
Fine white Java C. and F. Karachi
July Sept. Sellers 25/7
Tone—Dull

London, Mar. 14.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta
March April Sellers .. 31/6
July Sellers .. 26/—
July/Sep. Sellers 25/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay
July/Sept. Sellers 25/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi
July Sept /Sellers 25/7
Tone—Quiet

Bombay Mar, 13

Cutan sugar March Sellers 28/9

London Mar, 15.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta
Jan. March Sellers 31/6
July Sellers .. .. 26/—
July-Sept Sellers 25/3
Fine White Java C & F. Bombay
July-Sept Sellers. 25/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay
July-Sept. Sellers 25/7

RUBBER.

London, Mar. 13.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Apr.-May 11 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe March 12 5/8
Tone:—Stadier—less pressure to sell more doing

London, Mar. 11.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Apr./May 11 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. 12 5/8
Tone:—Dull.

London, Mar. 15.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Total Bullion	£	128,100,000	no change
Public Deposits	£	19,400,000	Dec. £ 6,400,000
Other "	£	101,600,000	Inc. £ 4,900,000
Govt. Securities	£	48,200,000	Dec. £ 1,200,000
Other "	£	72,200,000	Inc. £ 2,100,000
Notes and Gold	£	22,800,000	" 1,000,100

The Bank Reserve is 18.2 p.c. of the Liabilities

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March. 15.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Mar. 14, 1924.

Cotton	14597 Bales
Wheat	5282 Qwts
Linseed	13669 "
Rape etc., ...	1459 "
Gingellyseed	997 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	26 "
Castorseed	11672 "
Rice	49,955 "
Myrabollams	9437 "
Cottonseed	4963 "
Mowrassed	Nil
Gram	1453 "
Juwar	735 "
Masur	1853 "
Barley	1149 "
Bajri	3105 "
Coal	4187 Tons.

Lt. Col. M. P. Khareghat, I.M.S., (retired) is appointed to officiate as Chairman of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. J. Bunbury.

INDIA AND REFORMS.

CRISIS IN C. P. COUNCIL

DR. MOONJE'S APPEAL TO LABOUR PARTY.

Dr. B.S. Moonje has addressed the following letter to The Hon. the President, Central Provinces Legislative Council, Nagpur:

Sir,—I have to inform you that I shall propose in this session of the Central Provinces Legislative Council under standing order 73 (2) that the accompanonying communication as an expression of opinion of this Council in response to the appeal of the Secretary of State for India for friendly cooperation which the Government for finding out "a proper line towards Home Rule in India" be forwarded through the President to H. E. the Governor and I hope and trust you will be good enough to give full opportunities to all for full discussion of his draft Communication.—Yours, faithfully.

Sd/ B. S. MOONJE.

Nagpur City 6th March 1924.

COMMUNICATION.

This Legislative Council of the Central Provinces respectfully requests H. E. the Governor to convey to the Right Hon. Lord ber His Majesty's Secretary of State for dia the opinion of this Council expressed ollows, on the situation created by the gt Labour Party coming into office in Eland and the statement regarding India me by the Secretary of State for India on 26 February 1924:—

'e accession to power of the great Labour Pey of England had raised high hopes in Ins that the time had at last come for the prical vindication of claims of the loudly praimed mission of England in India for it canted to, India the enthronement of the gro principles of equality, justice and selfdetermination, the three essential elemer of Democracy in the policy of the Brit Ministry and it was believed that it will ave a determining effect when the British abinet will be called upon to settle the ture relations between England and India it has now been so called upon to do.

2. t needs no special mention here that it is e effecting a practical consumation of these igh principles in the worlds' daily life th the Great Labour Party itself has been bught into being and that its coming to pow now after long continued struggle had le India to hope that it could rely on its acte and virile support in her efforts at attainii her birthright of Swaraj i.e. full Responble Government and Dominion status by process of "Bloodless Revolution" similar one by means of which the Labour Party lelf, as has been so aptly described by one this colleagues in the ministry, has succeede in coming to power." But the statement of the Secretary of State for India embodyii as it does not only his own but also the insidered opinion of His Majesty's Governmt is so very unfortunate particularly unie the present circumstances in India that it can not but be regarded as highly satisfactory and disappointing in that it ppounds the following conclusions:—

(a) Tha the position taken in the preamble of the overnment of India Act of 1919 that progss in the policy of progressive realization of Responsible Government, can be achieveby successive stages and that the time and anner of each such advance can be determied only by Parliament has been fully supprted and even such a progressive realization of Responsible Government is now regarded, iappears, merely as an ultimatet ideal and nt as an item of practical politics realizable i the near future.

(b) Thatthe Secretary of State could not see his wayto go further than what Sir Malcom Hay the Home Member of the Government of India calls the Departmental enquiry for fiding out defects, if any, in the working of he present Government of India Act and roredying them; but that if it be found that, n such enquiries, no advance is possible unde the rule-making power already provided by the Parliament under the statute then th "question of advance must be left as an entirely open and separate issue on which the Government is in no way committed."

(c) That establishment of Full Responsible Government of India now on the recommendations of a Round Table Conference as proposed by the Swara: Party and accepted by the Legislative Assembly would be more than perilas and would be big with disaster to the people of India and that His Majesty's Government is not prepared to accept the responsibility involved.

(d) That though H. M. Government has pinned its faith to the programme of constitutional Democracy, conditions indispensable for stable working of that system as are existing in Europe and America are not native to India and that those conditions are not at present established in India and can not be established at a few months' notice by the deliberations of a Round Table Conference or the premature appointment of a Commission under the Government of India Act.

3. These conclusons run counter to the general principles and particularly that of self-determination advocated by the Labour Party which cannot be better elucidated than by quoting here the Resolution adopted by the Labour Party in one of its Conferences, which is as follows:—

'This Conference demands the full and frank application of the principle off self-determination if the organisation of the Government of India that is now in progress in such a way as to justify all the legitimate aspirtions of the Indian People. It emphatically protests against the militarist and repressive measures adopted by the present British Government and expresss its sympathy with the peoples now held in subjection. It denies the right of any Government to govern a people against the will of the majority. Whilst expressing the hope that all the peoples in the British Empire will prefer to remain as parts of the British Empire as soon as their aspirations have been dealt with in a thoroughly conciliatory manner by the granting of adequate measures of autonomy, it declares the final decision must rest with those peoples themselves."

ENCOURGEMENT TO REACTIONARIES.

4. It is said to contemplate that the statement of the Secretary of State for India has reassured the reactionaries and diehards in England by falsifying and removing apprehension that were raised in them as a natural consequence of the noble reputation established by the Labour Party, and the Council has noted with painful surprise that during the debate on the statement in the House of Lords, Lord Meston should have been encouraged to remark drawing, as if it were, a sigh of relief that "after Lord Olivier's statement, his apprehensions that he had leanings towards the policy of abdication were at any rate materially allayed.

5. We, here, beg leave to take this the earliest opportunity of bringing to your notice that in the course of our working in this Council a situation of grave Constitutional crisis has developed offering, in its solution a long-cherished opportunity to the Labour Party of England, if it had so desired, of giving practical effect to those noble principles and of reviving and restoring the faith of Indians in the good wishes of England towards India, which alone can automatically propel India "to come nearer to England rather to stand apart from her to get her reason and her good-will."

This Council echoes with emphasis the opinion, so pithily expressed in the message sent to India by the Prime Minister on the eve of the occasion to power of the Labour Party that this "approach and the goodwill should be mutual" and gladly responds to the appeal by declaring that Non-cooperators as most of us are, we are fully prepared to co-operate with the British Government if it be equally prepared to meantime the dignity and self-respect of the Indian Nation of historic civilization by conceding to her the right of self-determination in her attempts to formulate er own constiution for full Responsible Government of Dominion Status within the British Empire.

7. It should be no news to you that ever since its inception the preamble to the Government of India Act of 1919 and particularly that part of it which lays down that "the time and manner of each advance can be determined only by Parliament" has been repudiated by the Indian National Congress the premier political organization of Indian people irrespective of their caste or creed and that ever since its promulgation, the one theme that has been xercising the minds of all political parties composing the Indian National Congress has been with practical unanimity that Indians and Indians alone shall be the final arbiters and determiners of India's political destiny and status with the British Empire.

8. The situation of grave constitutional crisis referred to above, as developed in this Council is briefly as follows:—

CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS.

(1) That H.E. the Governor has appointed Ministers who do not command the support of the majority in this House and do not therefore represent and are not competent to place at the disposal of the Government, the wishes of the people as expressed by their representatives in the Legislative Council and that such action is quite contrary to the spirit of the Government of India Act under which these Reformed Coucils have been constituted and also to that of the instrument of instructions of His Majesty the King Emperor to H.E. the Governor of these Provinces and also to that of the Royal Proclamation of December 24th, 1919, and overrides the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee..

(2) That the majority in the Councils is pledged not to accept office till the present Diarchical system of Government, which has been thoroughly condemned on all hands, is mended suitably to the wishes of the people on the principles of self-determination, so as to grant Domion status and full Responsible Government in the Central and the Provincial Governments.

(3) That consequently the constitutional working of the Government of these Provinces has now become an impossibility, thus precipitating the situation of grave constitutional crisis.

9. This Council, under the circumstances respectfully suggests that the only just and roper solution of the difficulty, resulting mutual advantage and establishment of odwill, peace and contentment, lies granting the right of self determination the people of India and the early mend- of the present Government of India Act to embody the constitution which the people of India themselves shall have amed.

Sd./ B.S. MOONJE.

Official and Personal.

It is understood Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading will leave Delhi on 28th March. His Excellency will make a short tour in the Central Provinces and thereafter will spend a few days at Dhera Dun. The Viceroy and Lady Reading will arrive in Simla about 18th of April.

Her Excellency Lady Wilson presided at a Special Committee of the Bombay Women's Council on Friday last and it was decided to issue an appeal for Funds for the destitute children in the Mill area.

Her Excellency Lady Wilson proceeded to England by the S.S. "Caledonia" on Saturday afternoon and hopes to return in May.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson sailed his Yacht 'Kittiwake' in the Regatta on Saturday afternoon

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson was present at the Annual Regatta Dinner at the Yacht Club on Saturday evening.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson received H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur at Government House on Sunday morning.

His Excellency visited the Bombay Commercial Gymkhana on Sunday afternoon.

LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENTS.

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

BOMBAY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The Bombay Legislative Council met on Saturday at 2 p.m. Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik) moved:—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a mixed committee of officials and non-officials with a non-official majority be appointed to consider the question of bringing the process of revising the land revenue assessments under closer regulation by statute, as recommended by the Joint Committee appointed to consider the Government of India Bill, 1919, and to report on the nature and form of the legislation that should be undertaken towards that end.

Mr. Pradhan told the Council some of the witnesses before the Joint Committee raised objections to the manner in which certain classes of taxation could be imposed in India, not so much on the strength of statutory provision as by mere executive action. The Committee was deeply impressed by the objections and made the a recommendation which he was asking Government to carry out. The question involved the important principle, whether in view of the present reformed Council possessing powers of taxation, whether they called it a tax or a rent should be imposed upon the people by the mere fiat of the executive and not by the considered legislative, in other words whether even in the matter of land revenue assessments an exception should be made to the constitutional principle that all taxation must originate with and be strictly regulated and controlled by the legislature. Mr. Pradhan then gave the history of the question and referred to the proposal made by the late Mr. R. C. Dutt in 1900 that judicial checks should be imposed on revenue assessments. Mr. Dutt's contention was that the revenue officer was virtually a party to assessment proceedings and that it was but fair that the cultivator should have the right of appeal to a civil tribunal against the action of the revenue officer. The Government of India called for the opinions of local Governments and in 1901 the Bombay Government submitted its report defending its land revenue policy and brushing aside Mr. Dutt's proposal for the imposition of judicial checks on enhancements as wholly impracticable. The Government of India then issued its resolution rejecting the principle of legislative and judicial checks on land revenue assessments. In 1904 the Decentralisation Commission recommended that the general principles of assessments such, for instance, as the proportion of net profits on the land which Government would be entitled to take and the period of settlements should be embodied in provincial legislation. The Government of India and the Secretary of State did not accept the recommendation of the Commission and the battle for the legislative control over land revenue was again lost. Then came the Montagu-Chelmsford report and the Government of India bill and this time the battle was won.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai (Kaira) moved an amendment for the insertion of the words "elected by this house" between "non-officials" and "with" in the resolution. He also moved the addition of the following words at the end of the resolution "and pending such legislation no enhancement of land revenue assessments should be made in this presidency".

Mr. P. G. Joshi (East Khandesh) moved another amendment for the addition of the following words at the end of the resolution:—"And that no revision work be proceeded with or no new rates under any revised settlement be introduced till the said legislation is brought into effect."

Mr. C. M. Saptarishi (Ahmednagar) moved a further amendment that the Committee be requested to submit its report before the end of March, 1925.

"AN ACCEPTED POLICY OF GOVT."

Mr. F. G. Pratt, (Commissioner, N. D.) said the recommendation made in the resolution was already a part of the accepted policy of the Bombay Government and measures had already been taken for devising the best means of putting that policy into execution. There was hardly anything in the speech of the mover to which exception could be taken and which might not be accepted on behalf of Government. But the case was different when they came to the particular amendment that pending legislative enactment which was contemplated no further increments of land revenue be made, and still further than that all revision and enquiries now in progress should be wound up or brought to a standstill and not proceeded with until the Committee had made its recommendations and those recommendations had been embodied in the legislations to be passed by the house.

Continuing he said it had been admitted by several speakers that this was a very difficult and complicated question and required expert knowledge and very careful consideration. Viewing from financial point, he said Government had already suffered a loss of recurring revenue to the extent of Rs. 18 lakhs by throwing away the Court Fees Bill. Besides if Government threw away their revenue he failed to see how urban and rural developments would be carried on.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay South) said the revenue system was perverse and it was carried out by officers of perverse mentality and therefore both the system and the officers should be done away with.

After some further discussion, Mr. B. G. Pahalajani moved an amendment embodying in the resolution the first part of Mr. Desai's amendment and Mr. Joshi's amendment.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta (Revenue Member) expressed his readiness to accept Mr. Pradhan's resolution and said he was quite in accord with the idea of appointing a committee largely composed of members representing the agricultural and other non-official views. But he opposed the amendments, as he thought no case had been made out in support of the argument that there had been an excessive increase in the revised land settlements. He showed by figures that during the past 25 years the increase in this direction came to only Rs. 29 lakhs.

On being put to the vote, Mr. Saptarishi's amendment, which was accepted by Mr. Pradhan, was agreed to. Against the resolution thus modified Mr. Pahalajani's amendment was voted upon, with the result that it was carried by 46 votes to 36.

The Council adjourned to Monday.

NOT YET!

TIME FOR JUDGING SWARAJISTS

MR. JAYAKAR'S PLEA FOR PATIENT COOPERATION.

Dr. M. B. Velkar, M. L. C., gave a Tea Party at his residence, Thakurdwar Road, on Sunday afternoon to some members of the Bombay Legislative Council and the many volunteers who had helped the Swarajists in their election campaign. Among those present were Messrs. Jayakar, Dadubhai Desai, Bhopatkar, Waman Mukkadam, Narielwala, Saptarishi Poonjabhai Thakersey, Joshi, all M. L. C.'s and many other prominent citizens. The party was enlivened with music and specially composed verses thanking the volunteers. Dr. Velkar, in thanking the guests, referred briefly to the work of the Swarajists in the Bombay Council. After Mr. Bhopatkar thanked the host on behalf of the guests, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, as leader of the Swaraj Party, made an interesting speech about the position of the Swarajists and the many difficulties they were labouring under. He asked them to remember that the time was not yet for judging the work of the Swarajists. After referring to the indifference among a certain section of the public towards the doings in the Councils, and the adverse and premature criticisms which had appeared in the Press, he made an eloquent plea for patience and sympathy. Mr. Jayakar referred to the peculiar difficulties that faced them in the Council and instanced it by describing to them how they had been baffled in their attempt to secure public control over the Development Department. Notwithstanding their admitted weakness in numbers, his party had succeeded in doing some good work and he mentioned the heavy defeat of the Government on the Court Fees Amendment Bill. He also spoke of the very important resolution that they had carried regarding the revision of survey settlements. Mr. Jayakar regarded it as a great step towards permanent settlement for which the Congress had unsuccessfully agitated for years together. After referring to the uncertain attitude of the Non-Brahmin Party, Mr. Jayaker said that the impediment to Swaraj was disunity and he had found it by his experience in the Council. Given unity, he said that the bureaucracy would concede them Swaraj without any further delay. Finally, he appealed to his audience for their patient co-operation, and hoped that the Press would be more sympathetic in dealing with the significance of the work of the Swaraj Party. After the speeches were over, the guests were entertained to tea and refreshments. The pleasant function came to a close at a late hour in the evening.

C. WARD BY-ELECTIONS.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MADHAV BAUG.

A public meeting of the voters of the C Ward was held on Sunday evening at Madhav Baug, when speeches on the duty of voters at the forthcoming Municipal by-election were delivered. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Lakhmidas Ranji Tarsee, Mr. Narielwala, M. L. C., presided. In opening the proceedings, the Chairman referred to the forthcoming election and said that the voters owed a duty to themselves. It was their business to see that a deserving man was elected. He emphasised the need of their supporting a Nationalist candidate and commended Mr. Venkatram's candidature.

Mr. Waman Mukaddam, speaking as a disinterested outsider, said that the man they choose to represent them in the Municipality must be one who would do his duty fearlessly. Mr. Mukkadam was not there to advocate the cause of any candidate. But he cautioned the voters against indiscriminate voting and asked them to vote for a staunch Nationalist. He had known Mr. Venkatram for several years as a staunch Nationalist and thought it was the duty of the voters to give Mr. Venkatram their unstinted support.

Mr. Venkatram, speaking in Hindustani, said that if the electors gave him their suffrage, he would do his duty without fear or favour, bearing always in mind the many grievances from which they in common with him were suffering as rate-payers.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar, supporting Mr. Venkatram's candidature, emphasised the great service that Mr. Venkatram had been rendering unostentatiously. Dr. Savarkar also said that Mr. Venkatram was a great Nationalist. He appealed for workers to help Mr. Venkatram in reaching the many voters.

Mr. Liladhar Roysampat, in an eloquent speech, referred to the manifesto of a rival candidate which had reached him. He asked the voters not to be carried away by the eleventh hour professions of Nationalism. As regards Mr. Venkatram's candidature, Mr. Roysampat was confident that if he was elected, he would discharge his duties most loyally.

Mr. Chaganlal P. Nanavaty referred to Mr. Venkatram's work in connection with the influenza epidemic in Bombay and other important occasions. He thought Mr. Venkatram had fully proved his claim to the support of the voters.

Mr. Hathibhai Kalianji vigorously supported Mr. Venkatram's candidature.

Mr. W. T. Halai, speaking as a voter, opposed Mr. Venkatram's candidature on the ground that he had not said anything on the cow question.

Mr. Venkatram replied that no assurance was needed from any Hindu because the duty of Hindus was quite clear on such a question. As a Hindu, and as a Brahmin, the cow was not less sacred to him than to Mr. Halai.

The meeting then terminated.

BOMBAY MILLS STRIKE.

BRITISH WORKERS' SUPPORT.

Mr. Mukunda Lall Sircar of Calcutta writes that he has received the following telegrams from London in connection with the Bombay Mills strike:—

First instalment Workers' Welfare League help Bombay strikers. Implore Congress refuse considering affiliation any International before consolidating own position Dr. K. S. Bhat.

Battersea public meeting send condolences Bombay workers with contribution collected. If Indian workers ultimately crushed, western workers of Third International will agitate complete stoppage machinery stores for Indian Mills. Wall, Chairman.

MILL CHILDRON RELIEF FUND.

Milk will be given to mill children under the age of three years between 7.30 and 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) and food will be given to children over the age of three between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. at the following centres:—Tradeo Infant Welfare Centre, opposite the Petit Mills, Victoria Gardens.

The Childrens Home, Matunga, near King's Circle.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

PATHAN GETS TWO MONTHS' RIGOROUS

Two months' rigorous imprisonment was awarded by Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate to Abdul Rehman Abdul Wahid a Pathan for grievous assault.

Sub-Inspector Savant for the prosecution said that on the 3rd instant at about 7 a.m. the accused assaulted one Moosa Sadaar, a bearer, with an iron bar and thereby caused grievous hurt without any provocation. The accused pleaded not guilty, but on the evidence he was convicted as above.

ONE YEAR FOR STEALING CART WHEELS

Kassam Moosa, with five previous convictions was placed before Mr. Oliveira by Sub-Inspector Savant for theft. The facts are that the accused on the 10th March removed the wheels of a hand cart, worth Rs. 10, belonging to Bala Sansoo, and was on suspicion arrested by a police constable. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

COLOURED GLASSES COST RS. 20.

Mr. Thanawala, Police Prosecutor, at the instance of Sub-Inspector Manglekar placed before Mr. Oliveira, A. M. Bruce-Joy for rash and negligent driving.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 27th February at about 2-35 p.m. accused was driving his motor car No. Z 4308 along Wandby Road from the direction of Queen's Statue towards Victoria Terminus Tramcar No. 221 was proceeding from the direction of Museum towards Crawford Market when to right from of the Victoria Station accused came and collided with the tram left foot board of the tramcar and caused slight damage. In his defence Mr. Bruce-Joy said that his whole attention was centered on the four motor cars that were coming from the market side and as he was wearing coloured glasses he could not see what was coming from his right side and that it was purely an accident. On the evidence His Worship convicted Mr. Bruce-Joy to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

CENTRAL BANK BALANCE-SHEET,

ALLEGED UNACCOUNTED FOR ITEM.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, heard the complaint of Mr. P. D. Shamdasani against Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla, the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, Messrs. H. C. Captain, A. S. Balsekar, and J. B. Pastakia, the Managing Director the Chairman, the Secretary, the Chief Accountant and the Accountant respectively of the Central Bank of India Ltd. under Section 284 of the Indian Companies Act in as much as the Balance Sheet dated 31st December 1923, contained statements false in material points. The facts of the complaint briefly are that the Bank premises of the Tata Industrial Bank worth Rs. 57 odd lakhs were bought by the Central Bank at Rs. 30 lakhs as stated by Mr. Pochkhanawalla in his evidence in the last High Court suit and not Rs. 45 lakhs as now stated in the Balance Sheet and that the Bank premises which were bought by the Central Bank before amalgamation at Rs. 37 lakhs were depreciated for the purpose of amalgamation by Rs. 20 lakhs. The complainant therefore, stated that the item was inflated by Rs. 35 lakhs in the Balance Sheet which have not been accounted for. Besides this charge there are about half a dozen more. The Magistrate being satisfied held that a 'prima facie' case had been made out and ordered a notice to be issued. Mr. Shamdasani, however requested His Worship to allow him to withdraw the information in view of his leaving Bombay for Mombassa shortly and to give him the liberty of filing the complaint again on his return. The Magistrate agreed.

MATUNGA GUJARATI SCHOOL.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION BY MRS. AVANTIKABAI.

A pleasant function took place on Sunday morning at Matunga when prizes which consisted of books and Khadi clothes were distributed by Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale to the students of the Municipal Gujarati School. Among those present on the occasion were Messrs. B. N. Motiwala, Velji Lakhamsey Nappoo, Ranchhoddas Gandhi, J. G. Nensey, Shivdas Chapsey, Prof. Lalit and H. G. Anjaria. The students of the schools acquitted themselves creditably of the part allotted to them in recitations and dialogues which were highly appreciated by the audience. Mr. Motiwalla complimented the teaching staff of the school and the students on their fine preparations and remarked that Mahatma Gandhi cannot get a better idea of the education imparted by the Bombay Municipal schools than by visiting the Matunga Gujarati school. He also expressed his satisfaction at a good number of Khadi clad visitors who attended the function. Amongst those who spoke words of encouragement and admiration were Messrs. Ranchhordas Gandhi, Shivdas Chapsey, J. G. Nensey and H. G. Anjaria. The teacher of the school traced the gradual growth of that institution and expressed his grateful thanks to the resident of Matunga for their unceasing help.

Prof. Lalit entertained the gathering with a chosen song on "Swadesi and Swaraj" which evoked a thundering appreciation. Mrs. Gokhale praised in high terms and in Gujarati the good work carried on in the school and addressed a few words of advice to the students. Sheth Velji Lakhamsey in offering a hand-spun yarn garland to Mrs. Gokhale, thanked her for presiding over the ceremony and said that Matunga, though a tiny suburb, could boast of no less than 1,000 or more amongst its residents. The vote of thanks was supported by Mr. Naranji Chothani.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, 4-30 and 5-40 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Ordinary General Meetings of the Tapti Valley Rly. Co. and the Surat Electricity Co., Home Street, 4-15 and 4-30 p.m. respectively.

Conder Tennis at Y. M. C. A. Courts, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 18.

Laying of the foundation-stone of the Ismail College, Andheri, by H. E. the Governor, 5-45 p.m.

Bombay Presidency Trades Association, annual general meeting, Messrs. Mongini's premises, Churchgate Street, 6-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

IN MEMORIAM.

There will be a Requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. J. D. Pinto (late of Bombay Water Works) on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at 7-30 a.m. in the Gloria Church, Byculla, being the first anniversary of his demise. R10030

LECTURE AT Y. M. C. A.

A public lecture will be delivered in the Y. M. C. A. at 9 p.m. on "The great cities of Syria and Palestine" illustrated by lantern slides. Lecturer: Donald Munro. All are invited.

BAND AT SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA GARDEN.

The band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, A.F.I., will play a programme of music at the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Garden to-day (Monday) commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

'F' WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The remaining two seats from this Ward to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have been occupied by the following gentlemen: Sjts Jahnadass Kalidass Mody and B. Acharja.

"RELIGIOUS ASPECT OF BIRTH CONTROL."

Under the auspices of the League there will be a public lecture to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. at the R. L. Trust Hostel Hall near Opera Tram Terminus, when Mr. Madhavdas Kapadia will speak on "The religious aspect of Birth Control", and Mr. Ranchoodas Lotwala will preside. All are cordially invited.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned special requisition meeting will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

PASSENGERS' & TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSN.

The adjourned general meeting of the above Association will be held on Wednesday the 19th March 1924 at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the office of Mr. Fazul Ebrahim Rahimtoola opposite Flora-Fountain, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY

POST-GRADUATE COURSE.

Programme for the 14th week.

Monday 17th March to Saturday 22nd March 1924.

Monday at 5 p.m. Dr. D. P. Thakore on "Psycho-Therapy."

Tuesday at 5 p.m. Dr. R. D. Shirwalkar, M.S., M.B. (Lond) F.R.C.S. (Eng) on "Surgery."

Wednesday at 5 p.m. Dr. A. S. Erulkar, M.D. (Lond) on "Medicine."

Thursday at 6-15 p.m. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M.D. (Lond) F.R.C.S. (Eng) on "Surgery."

Saturday at 5 p.m. Dr. D. P. Thakore on "Psycho-Therapy."

GIRGAON D. C. C.

The Secretaries of 'G' Ward Congress Committee write:—

Nominations are invited only from the members of the Girgaon District Congress Committee for bye-election for one seat to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Application forms can be obtained from this office. All such appointments must be duly proposed and seconded by the members of this Ward only. Only those who have paid four annas fee for this year, and duly signed the membership form are entitled to stand as candidate and exercise the right of franchise. Nomination forms will be accepted till 6 p.m. (S. T.) of the 17th instant in Congress Committee's Office, (8 Kandewadi), Girgaon.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

SPHINX LEAGUE.

R. I. M. (3) BEAT LUSITANIANS (0).

An excellent game was witnessed on the Cooperage on Sunday evening when the R. I. M. beat the Lusitanians by three goals to nil. The earlier game between the Hornets and the Orion was cancelled as the Hornets are due to play in the Aga Khan Tournament this evening. The Lusitanians were without Cyriaco de Sousa and played with ten men. The R. I. M. as a whole were certainly the better team, but the defence which they put up yesterday would easily collapse before the Lusitanians' usual forward line as even two forwards between themselves were twice within an ace of scoring. The first goal of the R. I. M. through Sutton was a really lucky one as the Lusitanians rashed out leaving an empty goal. At half time, the Mariners were one goal up. Ayllis received a free hit and running through the defence netted the ball from a difficult angle. The Lusitanians made strenuous efforts to score, and Johnnie De Souza who was playing both as centre and inside right nearly succeeded. His hit struck the upright and slowly rolled along the goal line when Carey, the Marine goalie, cleared. The Lusitanian centre-forward again had Carey at his mercy. As a result of scooping the ball hit Carey's body and the Marine back cleared after a short struggle. Whittaker scored the third goal for the R. I. M. after which play was confined to the Lusitanian area till the close.

The teams were:—

R. I. M.:—Carey; Gabriel and Netscher; Race, Smithers and Clegg; Conway, Whittaker, Sutton, Arklie and Favilla.

Lusitanians:—Mascarenhas; Ruffino and Alex; Pinto, Newman and Gomes; Martin, Johnny, Dominic and Fernandes.

Referee:—Messrs. L. C. Smith and Bhattacharjee.

The Aga Khan Tournament will commence to-day at 4-30 p.m. The second match will begin at 5-40 p.m.

All Bandra vs. Hindu Gymkhana.

Hornets vs. L. C. Recreation Club.

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NOTICE

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY MARCH 17, 1924.

MR. HORNIMAN.

Though a resolution urging the removal forthwith of all restrictions in the way of Mr. Horniman's return to India was carried by a large majority in the Legislative Assembly three weeks ago, no steps have yet been taken by the Government of India, so far as the public are aware, to carry out the wishes of the Assembly, which, in this particular case, coincide with the unanimous desire of the people of India. In opposing the resolution on behalf of the Government of India, the Home Member had first contended that the real venue for the decision was not in India but in London, but he had to admit later that the Secretary of State for India would be guided, in this matter, by the advice tendered to him by the Government of India and the Government of Bombay. This has proved to be the case, for the Secretary of State, when questioned on the point, has confessed his inability to insist on the removal of the restrictions so long as the Governments of India and Bombay have objections to such a course. It is thus clear that Lord Olivier is unwilling to shoulder the responsibility for an act in which he had no hand and which he in his heart must be detesting. After unsuccessfully trying to foist the responsibility on the Secretary of State Sir Malcolm was obliged in the end to leave the final decision in the matter to the Government of Bombay. Sir Malcolm's statement is worth reproduction here. He said:—

"The case was now with the Secretary of State and depended on such advice as he might give to the passport issuing authorities. But the Secretary of State before giving his advice to the passport authorities naturally consulted the Government of India and the Government of Bombay and on the recommendation of these Governments the Secretary of State would decide, but their advice was not binding. In the past we have been consulted and we held that it was undesirable to allow him to return. That is still our view, but we attach the greatest attention to the opinion of the Government of Bombay and if they believe that there is no danger of public safety in allowing Mr. Horniman's return then we shall support their view. But at present the opinion of the Government of India is that his return will be dangerous. The decision rests with the Secretary of State and our duty is only to recommend."

The last sentence is pure camouflage, as Lord Olivier's statement in Parliament conclusively shows. It will be seen that after giving the assurance that should the Government of Bombay declare that there is no danger to pubic safety in allowing Mr. Horniman's return the Government of India would support their view, Sir Malcolm has gone out of his way to remark that in the Government of India's opinion Mr. Horniman's return will be dangerous—a remark, as gratuitous as it is calculated to nullify the assurance given. The absurdity of the position taken up by the Government of India does not seem to strike the Home Member. If, as he states, the Government of India now hold that Mr. Horniman's return will be dangerous to public safety, how will they be able to "support" the view of the Government of Bombay in case the latter are convinced that there will be no danger from Mr. Horniman's return? If the Government of India are prepared to support the views of the Government of Bombay in either directions, their own views cannot be deeply rooted in conviction, but must be based on prejudice pure and simple.

However, since both the Government of India and the Secretary of State have openly declared that they will be guided by the opinion of the Government of Bombay, the latter have an opportunity to undo a grievous wrong done in a moment of panic and to earn the gratitude of the whole country. The opportunity will be presented to them when a non-official resolution will be moved in the local Council urging the removal of the ban on Mr. Horniman's return to India. When Lord Olivier remarked that the Government of Bombay along with the Government of India had been opposing the grant of a passport to Mr. Horniman, he referred, we sincerely hope, not to the present Government of Bombay but to that presided over by Sir George Lloyd. His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, since his arrival in Bombay has more than once solemnly assured the public that in his administration of the affairs of this Presidency he will be guided not only by what he thinks would conduce to the good of the people committed to his care, but also by the wishes of these people. If his Excellency is prepared to abide by this test, as we believe he is and will always be, he and his Government should have no difficulty in coming to a right decision in the matter of Mr. Horniman's return. We challenge any official to prove that any responsible section of the people—we refer to Indians, of course—in the Presidency are opposed to Mr. Horniman's return or that they are not anxious for his return. Since the question of granting Mr. Horniman a passport has been raised in the Assembly, not one Indian, whether in this Presidency or outside, has come forward to suggest that he would be a danger to public safety and should not be granted the passport. We have every confidence that the non official members of the local Council, Whether they are Swarajists or non-Swarajists, Hindus or Mussalmans or Parsis or Christians, Brahmins or Non-Brahmins, will unanimously demand that the atrocious injustice done to a helpless Englishman, whose only fault was that he loved this country and its people passionately and fought for them like a true and high-minded Briton should be undone. Let each member of the Council realise that it is not merely a question of humanity or righteousness for him, But one of national self-respect.

AN IMPORTANT RULING.

The other day, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, President of the local Legislative Council, gave an important ruling on a constitutional point, which deserves more than a passing notice, since it completely upsets the ruling which the late Sir N. G. Chandavarkar had given on the same point last year and constitutes a valuable forward step in the path of constitutional progress. When Mr. Lalji Naranji moved for the reduction of Rs. 2,11,000 from the demand under Industries with a view to the abolition of the post of Director of Industries, the President made the following announcement:—

"The Hon. the President: I am perfectly aware of the ruling to which the Hon. the leader of the House has drawn my attention. The point of order he refers to was raised, if I mistake not, by Mr. Thomas, the General Secretary, and that was not an occasion when a ruling was called for. My attention has now been specifically drawn to this subject by this point of order and it is of such great importance to the constitution under which we work under the Reforms that I think an elaborate explanation is necessary in giving my ruling.

The late Hon. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar ruled on the ground that what you cannot do directly, you cannot be allowed to do indirectly. That is a perfectly sound ruling under *conditions of complete responsible government* which *exists in free countries where the whole House is elected* and *the Government is responsible to the House* and naturally what the House could not do directly could not be allowed to be done indirectly. We are working under a different system altogether; *we are in a transitional* stage and *if the Reforms have conceded, as they were intended to concede,* some responsibility to the non-official members, I think no attempt should be made *to take it away.* If the Reforms are real, and I know that there is a considerable body of opinion which challenges that statement, I hold, that in many cases the Reforms are real, but if they are real, *then the responsibility, which is proposed to be conceded to non-official members, ought in no way to be taken away.*

Now, Hon. Members, I should like to point out that the *power of creating new appointments of a non-votable character is held under the Reforms by Government. They can create any number of new appointments, put them under the* non-votable list and *the House has no voice in regard to those* appointments, and expenditure can in that way be swelled and if the necessary corollary of that power was that any amount of establishments which those newly created appointments require were to *become indirectly non-votable,* then it *would cut at the very root of the privileges that non-official members have won* under the Reforms. I therefore held that the power (and I have had discussion on it with many men on the Government side) which is given under the Reforms as I understand them is that there is this control on the Executive Government in regard to non-votable appointments that they would have to *justify those appointments to the* non-official House in order *to get their vote for the establishment* and other charges that are votable. This is a matter where the responsibility is so placed under the Reforms, that both sides of the House may have an opportunity of working together in cooperation and discharge their relative responsibilities in a manner intended *under the Reforms as I understand them.* For that reason I hold that when Government create appointments or have appointments, the obligation is upon them to justify those appointments in order to get the vote of the House *for the establishments,* rents and various other things that are required to make those appointments effective and efficient. If they cannot do so, *the House is perfectly entitled to* say that "as these appointments are not wanted in our opinion, as they are non-votable and as we cannot touch them, we will not grant money for their establishments and other contingencies in order to show our power, our responsibility under the Reforms." I therefore hold that in the transitional period that we are now passing through, it is perfectly open to the House to move as a motion the deletion of the whole amount provided for the establishment.

The effect of the ruling was seen instantaneously. The Minister of Industries at once expressed his willingness to abolish the post of Director of Industries with the consent of H. E. the Governor. In future, if the Council thinks that a certain "non-votable" post is unnecessary, it has only to refuse all grants for the upkeep of the establishment under this post, to force the hands of the Government to abolish the post. Though the Council may not always succeed in its object the right gained to assail the foundations of the post in an indirect manner is an important gain, from the point of view of the Council. It will be seen that the Council made use of its newly acquired right in abolishing the establishment of the Director of Information, though it could not assail the latter post direct. Our relations with Mr. Gennings personally have been of the most cordial kind, but we feel that the advantages of his Department are far outweighed by its disadvantage of being used as an instrument of propaganda. It remains to be seen whether the Government now will proceed to do away with the post or whether they will continue to maintain it out of non-votable funds.

A MAD POLICY.

Wiser counsels have evidently prevailed with the Government of India and the Administrator of Nabha. Realising that public opinion would never tolerate a second tragedy like the one which occurred three weeks ago, they have abandoned the attempt to secure the dispersal of the second Shahidi Jatha by force of arms and instead have resorted to the more peaceful and humane means of putting the whole Jatha of 500 Akalis under arrest. But will such a device help the authorities to solve the situation, better than the previous one? The Sikhs, as they have demonstrated again and again during the last two years, are not afraid of arrest and imprisonment in a righteous cause. The blood of the martyrs flows in their veins and though the jails of Nabha may overflow, the stream of Akali pilgrims to their sacred Gurdwara at Jaito will never come to an end. Along with the report of the arrest of the second Jatha comes the news of preparations for the despatch of the third Jatha. One has only to recall the history of the Guru-ka-Bagh Satyagraha to be convinced that the spirit of the Sikhs will not be broken by mere arrests and imprisonments. They have shown that even death will not deter them from their resolve. In these circumstances, is it not madness on the part of the authorities to persist in their blind refusal to allow the Sikhs free access to the Gurdwara? Do the authorities wish to enact the tragedies of Guru-ka-Bagh once again in Nabha territory? Is statesmanship so bankrupt in official heirarchy in Delhi that it cannot realise the harm it is doing to itself by this policy of constant pinpricks against the Sikh community? It is time the Labour Government, which will be horrified if it knew the truth about the Sikhs, pulled up sharp the official zealots and put an end to the dangerous game of brandishing the lighted torch round a powder magazine.

Notes of the Day.

Creating Mischief.

We have had occasions in the past to warn our readers against accepting at their face value the statements made by the diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" regarding happenings in Turkey. The action of the Angora Assembly in regard to the Khilafat has given this veracious dealer in gossip the opportunity to create mischief between the Turks and the rest of the Muslim world. He has furnished us, through the authority of "a Kemalist leader", the "reasons actuating Mustafa Kemal in abolishing the Khilafat"—reasons which only exist in his own fertile brain. Thus we are told:

"The President holds that during the war and afterwards the Arabs showed themselves traitors to Islam by fighting against the Army of the Turkish Khalifat. He does not think much better of the Egyptians whom he reproaches with raising a labour corps for the Allied expeditionary forces. As regards the Indian Muslims, he seems to think, while they spoke on behalf of Turkey they did not fight for her and the former does not entail any great sacrifice. Turkey's business is in fact to look after herself and make no sacrifice in her own local interests on behalf of such peoples."

We have quoted the statement of the correspondent to bring home to Indian Muslims the need of guarding themselves against the danger of being misled by such palpable attempts to poison their minds against the Turks. Mustafa Kemal is himself quite able to explain the reasons which have prompted the action taken by the Assembly in respect of the Khilafat. Indian Muslims must await that explanation and resolutely refuse to be influenced by the propagandist attempts of "friendly" outsiders such as Lord Meston and the "diplomatic" correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph".

Mr. Patel's Statement.

The statement issued by Mr. V. J. Patel denouncing the mischievous attempts made in certain newspapers to represent that there is a difference of opinion between Pandit Motilal Nehru and himself is opportune. The remarkable success won by the Nationalist Party on Monday in rejecting wholesale demands of grants under four heads has naturally upset the mental balance of many an Anglo-Indian journalist who has sought to minimise the importance of Government's defeat by inventing stories about splits in the Swaraj Party. As Mr. Patel says, these newspapers are very much mistaken if they think they will in any degree shake the solidarity of the Swaraj Party by publishing lying accounts regarding the events of Monday or Tuesday last in the Legislative Assembly. So far as the Indian public opinion is concerned, it has no doubt as to the solidarity of the Swaraj Party. What it cannot understand is the sudden change of tactics adopted by the Party on Tuesday in order to retain the solidarity of the Coalition. This change is not in consonance with the declared aim and policy of the Swarajists Party and the sooner the latter puts itself right with public, who fully realise that it is its misfortune to be in a minority in the Assembly, by suitable action the better.

Test of Labour Government.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, on the eve of the accession to power of the Labour Party, and Lord Olivier, since the Party came into power, have both dwelt on the need of friendly cooperation between Englishmen and Indians in the evolution of Responsible Government in this country. The one has declared that "the approach and the goodwill should be mutual," while the other has stated that His Majesty's Government would welcome the frankest consultation with responsible Indian opinion. The dignified representation which Dr. B. S. Moonje, leader of the Swaraj Party in the Central Provinces, proposes to address to the Secretary of State of India on behalf of the local Council, may be considered to be the inevitable response of the leaders of public opinion in the province to these appeals for cooperation and consultation. "Non-cooperators as most of us are," the representation says, "we are fully prepared to co-operate with the British Government if it be equally prepared to maintain the dignity and self-respect of the Indian Nation of historic civilization by conceding to her the right of self-determination in her attempts to formulate her own constitution for full Responsible Government of Dominion Status within the British Empire." The spokesmen of the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly and in almost all the provincial Councils had extended the hand of cooperation in this very manner, but the country knows how contemptuously the friendly gesture has been ignored by the official world. The leaders of the Swaraj Party, therefore, found no option left but to make the fullest use of the machinery of the Councils to bring about a deadlock in the hope of making the bureaucracy realise that without the cooperation of popular representatives the administration cannot be carried on except with the greatest difficulty. If the Labour Government is true to the principles which the Party has been professing since its birth, it cannot but sympathise with the Swaraj Party in the stand it is making against the autocracy of the executive in India. The representation drafted by Dr. Moonje drives the nail on the head by drawing the attention of the Labour Government to the resolutions adopted by the Labour Party on various occasions sympathising with the Indian people's claim to self-determination and condemning the present harsh system of administration. Unless Labour Ministers are prepared to stand discredited in the eyes of the world, they cannot repudiate their past pledges to the people of India.

Reform in Rajkot.

The Thakore Saheb, whose democratic sympathies have won for him the esteem not only the people of Kathiawad but of India, has taken a courageous step handing over the administration of State to a Council, two out of the three members of which are elected representatives of his subjects. Our correspondent is right in saying that the experiment is a first of its kind in an Indian State. Though courageous, the step is none too courageous in the present circumstances of India. He only learns swimming by actually descending into water. The sense of responsibility in administration is born through actual shouldering of the responsibility. The Thakore Saheb evidently has little faith in the system of apprenticeship, which only favour in British India and which keeps the hands of the apprentice from even the machine as far as possible. The Thakore Saheb deserves to be congratulated on the step he has taken.

Women's Rights.

In his answer to a question by Mr. Ainsbury, Mr. Richards, the Under-Secretary of State for India, said it was not understood that the extension of the franchise was advocated by any of the speakers who had urged a grant of increased powers to the Legislature. Mr. Richards evidently did not know what he was talking about. Not the least objectionable feature of the Government of India Act is the extremely restricted character of the franchise granted under it and if no definite demand for extension of franchise has been made the obvious explanation is that it is stifled in the general demand for immediate self-government. The denial of vote to women and the working classes and the disqualification operating against the former standing for election bring into relief the undemocratic character of the "Constitution." We, therefore, welcome the fact that the women of Bombay in their meeting on Thursday denounced the disabilities under which they are labouring and have demanded their repeal, a demand which will be, whole-heartedly suported by every right-thinking man.

Town Duty.

The Corporation has sent back to its Committee for re-consideration and report the question of Town Duty refund, which has been hanging fire for more than two decades. All these years the restrictions were imposed only on exports by rail and not on those by sea, and the result was that the municipal rules entailed a great hardship on Indian merchants. The Committee's recommendation was that both kinds of exports should be treated in the same way, that is to say, on the exports by sea the same restrictions were to be put as are now in vogue in case of exports by rail. The Committee thought that it was only a temporary arrangement pending the decision of the whole question of a terminal tax. While we deprecate fettering any kind of trade, it is obvious that foreign merchants, who constitute the majority of exporters by sea, benefitted a great deal at the expense of Indians. But the Committee's recommendations are not altogether satisfactory, and at the last meeting of the Corporation one of the European members moved that the report be referred back for re-consideration and the representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber supported the proposal. It is curious that the European merchants should have kept quiet all these years, and now that they are put in the same category as Indian merchants have come forward with a view to doing away with all restrictions!

Extend the Rent Act.

With the examples of London and Calcutta before it, Bombay would be extremely foolish to let the Rent Act expire partly this year and finally next year, as it is automatically bound to, if its lease of life is not extended by the Council betimes. Save for the Development "warehouses" and the incompleted Worli scheme, none of the housing schemes which were announced to the world by the Government of Bombay amidst a fanfare of trumpets has yet matured or holds out hops of maturing for at least five years to come. Suburban development, the one means which would have instantaneously relieved the congestion in the city has been held up indefinitely and all the available resources of Government are being sunk in the bottomless sink of the Back Bay. In these circumstances it would be madness to let the Rent Act expire so soon as next year. The landlords will, of course, raise a hue and cry that building operations are at a standstill in the city and that the tenants more than they themselves would stand to suffer by the extension of the Rent Act. But this selfish cry should not be heeded by the Council and the latter should see that the Act is given a fresh lease of life for at least five years more. The landlords themselves would be benefitted if they are definitely given to understand that the Act will stand for five years more. They will in such a case shape the scales of the rents of the new buildings in a manner that will be really profitable to them. In the meanwhile the public should insist on the Government taking up suburban development in right earnest and fulfilling the pledges they had made when they appealed to the public to subscribe to the Development Loan.

NEW ERA IN EGYPT.

OPENING OF FIRST PARLIAMENT.

ZAGHZUL'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Cairo.—Egypt's first Parliament opened to-day in fine weather amidst scenes of great enthusiasm. Crowds shouted continuously singling out for a special applause senators and deputies who had been imprisoned or deported. Everybody was cheered including the British journalists who were greeted with shouts of "Sudan", apparently indicating the crowd's desire for the Union of Sudan and Egypt. General Allenby who was accompanied by Lady Allenby was an imposing figure in the Field-Marshal's uniform. King Fuad accompanied by Zaghlul Pasha drove from the Palace in state carriage and was incessantly cheered.

Zaghlul read the speech from the Throne which stated that the task of Parliament was to realise complete independence for Egypt, and that the Government was ready to negotiate with Britain with a view to realising national aspirations concerning Egypt and Sudan "free from all encumbrances."

The King and the Premier then returned to the Palace amid renewed demonstrations and appeared on the balcony in response to the request of the crowd packing the square. —Reuter.

BRITISH PREMIER'S MESSAGE.

SPLENDIDLY RECEIVED BY NEW PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 16.

Cairo.—Streets presented a very animated appearance to-day and the town was illuminated. Thousands witnessed the fireworks display.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald has sent a message to Zaglool congratulating the Egyptian nation on its attainment of a representative parliament and trusting that under it the nation would enjoy an era of happiness and peace. He expresses the opinion that Egypt and Britain are destined to be associated in close and friendly relationship. "It is our desire to see this relationship established on a lasting basis, satisfactory to both the countries. Therefore, His Majesty's Government are now and at all times ready to negotiate with the Egyptian Government." Mr. MacDonald's message has been splendidly received by the members of Parliament who describe it as excellent. Apparently the bitterness in Egypt of the past three years is rapidly disappearing.

King George has telegraphed his congratulations to King Fuad.—Reuter.

GOVT. IN AWKWARD POSITION.

POSSIBLE RESULT OF MINERS' DECISION.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

The miners' decision yesterday to invoke the aid of Parliament in setting the wages question places the Government in an awkward position. The minimum Wage Bill to which the resolution referred being a private bill must be withdrawn under the Government's decision to take private members' time till the end of the financial year and if the Government, which is bound to the miners by pledges, introduces its own bill on the subject it will be more fiercely attacked than ever on the ground of its interfering with industry and possibly Government will even be forced to appeal to the country. This probably explains the official announcement to-day that yesterday's resolution does not mean that negotiations have ended.

Shinwell.—The Secretary for Mines, proposes to ask both the sides to meet him next week.—Reuter.

SIR J. C. BOSE.

APPOINTED ON LEAGUE'S INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Geneva.—Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose has been appointed an Indian member of the League of Nations Commission on Intellectual Co-operation in place of Mr. Bannerjee. Reuter.

FINANCE BILL IN FRENCH SENATE.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Paris.—Consequent on the Government's victory in the crucial division in the Senate early this morning, remaining 103 articles of the Finance Bill will probably be quickly voted as M. Poincare insists on avoidance of delay. The Opposition did not obstruct this afternoon when after voting article two, the Senate adopted without a division much criticised article three providing for an all-round twenty per cent increase in the taxation.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

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A TEST FOR STATESMEN.

PROBLEM OF SOUTH AFRICA.

WONDERFUL RECEPTIONS TO MRS. NAIDU.

CAPE TOWN, March 15.

Mrs. Naidu after touring Natal and Transvaal left by mail train to-day for Wellington.

She arrived here by a special train this afternoon and was accorded a most wonderful reception, crowds surging round her motor car.

Interviewed by Reuter she declared that the human heart of South Africa was better than its political heart. Wonderful personal kindness she had received from all sections of people was in extraordinary contrast to treatment of her people in this country. She said she firmly believed that the present difficulties were due to a misconception and a needless fear of the unknown. She thought that a Round Table Conference at which all cards should be laid on the table would result in an understanding. She expressed the opinion that South Africa presented the most difficult test for statesmen. She hoped that the agitation in India would continue but it would not be antagonistic or hostile.—Reuter.

REMOVAL OF REMAINS OF FRENCH SOLDIERS.

LONDON, March 16.

Paris.—The destroyer "Aisne" to-day conveyed to France the remains of twenty-six French sailors who died in England from wounds received during the fighting of 1914. A Battalion of Chasseurs sounded the Last Post as the vessel was moored off Calais. The Admiral, the General, the Prefect and the Mayor stepped aboard and saluted the coffins which soldiers carried ashore and placed on a catafalque where Mass was celebrated in the presence of troops and a large crowd including the British Consul. Thereafter the coffins were placed in a train for conveyance to the cemetery.—Reuter.

APPOINTMENT OF A CHURCH COMMISSIONER

LEAFIELD, March 15.

The King has approved of the appointment of Mr. James Brown, Member of Parliament for South Ayrshire, to be the Royal High Commissioner of the Church of Scotland. By this appointment the man who lives in a miner's cottage in Ayrshire, and was thirty years a worker at a coal face assumes the King's representative. Resident in the Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh, for a part of the year; and he is the first commoner for two centuries and a half to hold this high office.

The appointment is made each year, and the salary is £2,000 yearly; but the social and ceremonial duties of the office are such that the salary has, in recent times, been far from covering the expenditure of its recipient. Mr. Brown has for 24 years been an Elder of the Church of Scotland and is a well-known figure at the meetings of the Assembly of the Church of Scotland at Holyrood.—B. O. W.

BRITISH STEAMER RELEASED

LONDON, March 15.

New York.—The "Ordina" sailed to-day on furnishing a million dollar bond. The hearing of the Government suit for confiscation has been postponed until the vessel's return.—Reuter.

RUSSO-SWEDISH TREATY.

LONDON, March 15.

Stockholm.—The Russo-Swedish Treaty providing for an immediate resumption of diplomatic and commercial relations was signed here to-day.—Reuter.

ORDER AGAINST VON LOSSOW.

LONDON, March 15.

Munich.—Von Lossow who was yesterday fined ten rentenmarks for contempt of court did not appear to-day and sent the Court a letter refusing to give evidence "for reasons clear to all those present yesterday" Solicitors for the defendants demanded an issue of a warrant against Von Lossow.

LATER.

The president of the Court has ordered Von Lossow to pay a fine of fifty gold marks or in the alternative to undergo five days' imprisonment. Nothing is said about compelling him to appear.—Reuter.

SINO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

CHINA'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, March 16.

Peking.—The terms of the draft of the Sino-Russian Agreement have hitherto failed to satisfy the Chinese Cabinet which requires more convincing assurances of Russia's intentions to carry out the undertakings therein. Signature to the agreement is not likely until these assurances are given.—Reuter.

DEATH OF GENERAL PELLE.

LONDON, March 16.

Paris.—The death has occurred of General Pelle, the French High Commissioner in Constantinople.—Reuter.

SECOND AKALI JATHA

ORDERS DISOBEYED.

AL L MEMBERS ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, March 14.

Considerable anxiety and deep concern that had overpowered all those interested with the movement of the second Shahidi Jatha and who were eagerly looking for the news of its fate on reaching Jaito, this afternoon, have just been removed by an official proclamation being announced in the city by the beat of drum that the Jatha reached Jaito safe and sound and was quietly arrested on its refusal to comply with orders. All is quiet in the city.

PRINCE OF WALES.

HURT WHILE RIDING.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

The Prince of Wales sustained an injury to-day while riding in the steeplechase in Berkshire.—Reuter.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

The Prince of Wales rode in the army point-to-point steeplechase near Wokigham to-day. This was his first public appearance since he broke his collar-bone in February. The Prince had a narrow escape in the first event, just steering clear of three horses that fell down in the jump.

The Prince of Wales was thrown down at the first fence in the last event, falling somewhat heavily on his head and hands. He was removed on a stretcher to a farm-house. His face was bleeding and he protested against his removal on a stretcher saying that he was quite able to walk.

PRINCE HENRY THROWN DOWN.

Later, he recovered sufficiently to return to London by motor car. Prince Henry was thrown down in another race at the same meeting but was unhurt. The Duke of York was a spectator.—Reuter.

"NOT A SERIOUS ACCIDENT"

LONDON, Mar. 15.

The accident to the Prince of Wales was not serious. He received a kick in the face from the horse, bled freely from the nose and suffered a slight concussion. The Prince was conveyed by motor to Aldershot and has not returned to London. This was the first time he had ridden since the accident of February 8th. Prince Henry's fall was due to his collision with a cyclist who had got on the course.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL SOCCER.

LONDON, March 15.

In a ideal weather before a crowd of 30,000 Wales met Ireland. The ground was splendid and the play opened very fast, Ireland attacking. The Welsh backs relieved the situation but Ireland returned and severely tested the Welsh defence. Thereafter, the Welsh goal had narrow escapes. At half time neither team had scored.

On resumption Ireland continued the attack and there was an exciting play for five minutes in front of the Welsh goal but the ball was eventually cleared. Then Wales gave a penalty kick from which Russell, Welsh right-back scored. Ireland made vigorous efforts to equalise but Wales won by one goal to nil.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL RUGGER.

England attacked in early stages. From the scrum right under the Scottish bar Young actually got over but was held up. At length Scotland worked their way to the English line where a grim struggle continued until Chantrill, English full-back cleared the ball. After 38 minutes Corbett kicked across to Wakefield who scored a try under posts, Conway converting. At half time the scores were England five; Scotland nil.

On resumption after fruitless Scottish attacks, the English scrum-half, Young, whipped the ball out to Myers who dropped a great goal with his left foot. England then continued to press and five minutes from the end Myers picked up in loose, ran through the Scots' defence and scored a wonderful try. Conway again converting. In the last minute Catcheside scored a try near the post which Conway also converted.

GLASGOW INTER LEAGUE ASSN. FOOTBALL.

At Glasgow the Inter-League Association Football match resulted as follows:—

Scottish one. English one.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY FOOTBALL MATCH.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

At the International Association Football ball Match at Twickenham to-day England beat Scotland by 19 points to nil thus winning an International Championship. Weather was glorious and forty thousand spectators witnessed the game, among those present being the King.

At the International Rugby Foot match Wales beat Ireland by one goal to nil, thus winning an International Championship.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP CHALLENGE.

LONDON, March 16.

New York.—Mexico has challenged for the Davis Cup, making the number of contestants a score, compared with seventeen of the last year. The draw takes place on Monday.—Reuter.

FRENCH FRANC.

The French Franc was quoted at 90/65 and the Belgian at 110 on the London Exchange to-day.—Reuter.

MOSLEM LEAGUE.

TO HOLD SESSION AT LAHORE

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 16.

A meeting of the Council of the Moslem League was held to-day at Raisina, Mr. Jinnah presiding. Besides a number of Moslem members of the Indian Legislature, Maulana Mahomed Ali; Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abul Kalam Ajad, Mr. T. K. Sherwani and others were present. It was decided to hold a session of the Moslem League at Lahore either shortly before or after the May session of the Central Legislative Assembly in Simla. It may be recalled that late Mr. Bhurgri presiding over the last session of the League held at Lucknow had adjourned it 'sine die'. The session at Lahore is, therefore, in continuation of the Lucknow session. The holding of this session in Bombay was supported by some, since they would be able to avail themselves of Mr. Gandhi in the important discussion of the formation of a National Pact. But others supported the session at Lahore, as this would allay the Hindu-Moslem tension. Opinion was expressed by certain members that the Moslem League should concentrate on internal affairs of the country while the Khilafat Conference should deal with international matters and the Jamiat-ul-Ulema should carry on religious propaganda.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING POSTPONED.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 16.

The extraordinary meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee which was to be held at Calcutta has been postponed 'sine die' in order to await Angora's reply to the representations sent by the Khilafat Committee and the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, and owing to the serious illness of Maulana Shaukat Ali. Whose condition is causing anxiety. He has been brought to Delhi for being treated by Dr. Ansari and Dr. Abdul Rahman. He is suspected to be suffering from para typhoid and his temperature continues at 105 in the evening. Maulana Mahomed Ali and Abdulkalam Azad are leaving to-night for Calcutta to attend the Provincial Khilafat Conference.

BOMB FACTORY IN CALCUTTA.

A POLICE DISCOVERY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 16.

The "Statesman" reports that a complete omb factory was unearthed by the Calcutta olice in a house in Maniktolla quarter. The paper says that six live bombs of a particularly deadly type were found along with several similar weapons, in the process of manufacture and a large quantity of explosives including ammonium picrate for loading and fulminates for detonation of bombs. Two Bengalees were caught red-handed both being well-known to the Police. It is believed that at least one other person managed to escape before the Police entered the room. The paper adds that the bombs ound were a great improvement on the type used by Indian revolutionaries in the past. Previous bombs including that thrown at Lord Hardinge at Delhi were made in cigarette tins bound round with wire and fitted with champs. The latest discoveries, however, are made of cast iron in parts nearly half inch thick and they closely resemble milles grenade. One of the men arrested served for some time in a Bengalee regiment.

GUJARAT GANDHI PURSE.

COLLECTION IN PROGRESS.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 15.

In reponse to Sjt Vallabhbhai Patel's appeal for ten lacs for a Gujarat Gandhi Purse it is indeed gratifying to note that donations big and small are being received in the office of the Gujarat Prantik Semiti every day from Gujratis from different parts of India, Africa, Arabia and Japan. Active collection work has also been commenced. Sjts. Abbas Tayabji, Durbar Gopaldas, Devchand, Bhai Parekh, General Secretary, Kathiawar Political Conference and Fulchand Shah have reached Bhavnagar this morning. They will tour in different parts of Kathiawar and collect money for the purse. Sjts Vallabhbhai Patel and Manilal Kothari will go to Mansa, Kadi, Patan, Petlad and other important places in Gujarat during next week. Collection work is going on briskly in Bardoli and Borsad talukas.

BHATIA FRIEND'S CONTRIBUTION.

AHMEDABAD, March 15.

Mr. Manilal Kothari communicates the following:—A Bhatia friend from Bombay as contributed Rs. ten thousand towards the Gujarat Gandhi Purse Fund and not Rs. en lacs as reported.

CABLE ITEMS.

The High Commissioner for India has appointed Mr. Cecil Barth to represent him in arranging engagements for the bands of the Fourth 8th Battalion of the Prince of Wales' Own Punjabis, Pipers and Drums and the Second 10th Battalion of Baluchis who are coming to England for the Wembley Exhibition. Bands will tour throughout the Kingdom. It is stated that they will be the first Indian army bands to do so. —Reuter.

The Maharaja of Kashmir has given a donation of £2,000 to the Roberts Memorial Workshop Fund. Reuter.

THE KHILAFAT.

PROBLEM FOR THE MUSLIM WORLD TO DECIDE.

INDIAN ULEMA'S CABLES TO SHARIF AND EGYPT.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 15.

The following cablegram has been sent by the Presidents of the Central Khilafat Committee of India and Jamiat-ul-Ulema Hind to the Sharif Sahib of Mecca:—

"Indian Musalmans have read with very great astonishment an announcement in certain quarters of your previous declarations that you did not desire the Khilafat and your acceptance of the principle that this was a matter for the entire Muslim world to decide. Indian Mussalmans agree with a similar view of the Egyptian Ulema and earnestly hope for the cessation of such a premature announcement. The Khilafat question does not depend on the wishes or opinion of any detached group of men, but rests wholly on the considered judgment of the entire Muslim world."

CABLE TO CAIRO.

The following cablegram has been sent by the Presidents of the Central Khilafat Committee of India and Jamiat-ul-Ulema Hind to the President Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Hejkhul Azhar, Cairo:—

"We fully support your view that if the Turkish Nation is unwilling to accept any longer the responsibility for the Khilafat and insists on breaking its four centuries old connection with this fundamental institution of Islam, the future of the Khilafat can only be settled by the representatives of the entire Muslim world assembled in a conference. But undue haste in a matter of such grave importance is likely to be as dangerous as undue delay or neglect. The Indian Khilafat Committee and Jamiat-ul-Ulema have jointly cabled to the Angora Government asking whether the National Assembly had abolished only the separate office of the Khilafat recently instituted by it and had instead agreed to acknowledge allegiance to the President of the Republic not only as the head of the Turkish State but also as the Khilafat of all Mussalmans of the world or whether the Turks are not prepared to accept any responsibility for the historic Islamic institution called the Khilafat. After explaining the necessity of re-establishing the Khilafat on democratic basis as against its entire abolition and after explaining the importance and advantages of such a renovated and reformed Khilafat to the Turks no less than to other Muslims, we have warned the Turks against the dissipation of the Muslim strength and against the mischievous ambitions of those of the undeserving claimants consequent on Turkey's disconnection from the Khilafat and have earnestly appealed for the reconsideration of the Assembly's decision and for giving an opportunity to our delegation to visit Angora to make full representation. We wait Angora's reply and request that Egyptian brethren will support our appeal and acting with similar caution and prudence will await the results before fixing the date and the place of the proposed world conference of Islam. Please communicate the above to Syria, Palestine, Tripoli and other Muslim neighbouring countries."

LECTURE ON NATIONAL CONVENTION.

HOPES IN LABOUR PARTY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Mach 14.

At a public meeting held this evening in Gokhale Hall Lady Emily Lutteyns speaking on National Convention said that India was fortunate that Labour was in office now but she asked Indians to recognise the difficulties of Labour. India was not only the country that looked to Labour for help. Germany and the poor in England looked to Labour for their salvation. Indians must not think that Labour was false because pledges were not redeemed within a few weeks since Labour was in office.

Referring to the Swaraj Party she said that their present tactics hampered the cause of Indian people in England. She characterised Lord Olivier's statement as a courageous and sympathetic one.

Concluding she said "The cause of India never looked so rosy as now. Have a little more patience and a little confidence and victory is yours."

Dr. Besant said that India's national genius alone could shape a constitution that could last in India. Her hope was in the proposed Convention.

FIRE NEAR SALEM.

LOSS OF FORTY LIVES.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 15.

A Salem message says that a fire broke out yesterday evening at Shevapet Karikaru Street and Suramangalam. About 70 houses have been burnt down and 40 lives are reported to have been lost. The loss of property is estimated at about Rs. 2.000.

GANDHI PURSE COLLECTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

BHAVNAGAR, March 15.

Abbas Saheb, Darbarsaheb Gopaldasbhai, Bhaktiben an the party arrived here this morning for the Gandhi purse. They will address a public meeting to-night. They intend stopping here for two days. The party will go from here to Sihor, Palitana, Mahuva, Kundla and Porbandar. The party expect to go all over Kathiawar. The whole tour will take about three weeks. A very hearty response is expected from all quarters.

GRANT TO EXHIBITION.

A NATIONAL HUMILIATION

QUESTION RE PARSI BATTALION

ASSEMBLY PROCEDINGS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 15.

The Legislative Assembly held to-day the last allotted sitting for voting on demands for grants. Progress made with demands during the past five days has been very slow.

At question time Sir Campbell Rhodes asked: "Had the attention of Government been drawn to the statements in the South African Press that the amount of Indian goods exported to South Africa exceeded by £1,500,000 value of merchandise exported by the Union to India and that exports from India to South Africa consisted largely of rice and cotton goods for use of Indians in South Africa. In view of the fact of the retaliatory fiscal bar is Government prepared, before putting into effect the resolution passed in the Assembly on 7th February to order an inquiry by the Tariff Board as recommended in paragraph 139 of the report of the Indian Fiscal Commission.

Sir Charles Innes replying said: I must point out to the Hon'ble member the resolution adopted by the Assembly said nothing about retaliation. The Assembly recommended the imposition of a countervailing duty on South African coal on economic grounds and in view of the depression in the Indian coal trade, as I indicated in my speech on the resolution, Government doubt whether the action recommended by the Assembly can be justified on economic grounds and whether that action is in the true interests either of the coal trade itself or of consumers in India generally, and in Bombay in particular. In view, however, of the expression of the Assembly's opinion contained in the resolution Government have decided to refer for investigation to the Tariff Board the question whether the Indian coal trade is in need of protection either against coal from South Africa or against importers of foreign coal generally and if so whether having regard to all interests concerned protection should be accorded to it.

PARSI BATTALION.

In the Legislative Assembly this morning Mr. E. Burdon, Army Secretary, replied to several questions put by Mr. Dumasia regarding the Parsi Battalion. In the course of statements the Army Secretary said the battalion was constituted under the Indian Territorial Force Act and is therefore liable to general service in addition to local service. The battalion was never officially designated the Parsi Pioneers. Its Offical title was originally the 1st (Territorial) Battalion, Bombay Pioneers. This title was subsequently changed to the 11th Battalion, 2nd Bombay Pioneers. The Battalion was formed as a Pioneer Battalion at the request of the Parsi community of Bombay. But the Government of India have no information of any public statements having been made by Col. Lavis in this connection. The members of the Parsi Battalion were given the same scale of uniform as the members of the University Training Corps i. e. British. They use British ranks in the same way as the University Training Corps. They receive the same conveyance allowance as the University Training Corps. They are trained on the same lines as the University Training Corps. No option of the kind has been imposed. As a result of a meeting held in Bombay on the 17th December 1923 at which two prominent members of the Parsi community were present it was decided that, as there appeared to be some misapprehension regarding the liabilities of the members of the Battalions under the Indian Territorial Force Act, the members should be called upon to complete and sign a certificate declaring that they fully understood their liabilities for service and training as soldiers of the Indian Territorial Force and that they were desirous of completing their engagement. Those members who are not willing to sign the certigcate will be allowed to take their discharge. One month has been allowed to members in which to decide whether they will sign the certificate or not. The time limit given by the local authorities was to expire on the 15th March but in the meantime His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has issued instructions that no final decision is to be taken locally regarding the future of the battalions. A report has been called for which will be submitted for the orders of the Government of India and the Government of India will also consider the suggestion, which, I understand, the Hon'ble Member wishes to put forward, namely that outstanding questions relating to the Parsi battalions should be examined by the committee which he has mentioned.

The demand under the Survey of India was granted without much discussion.

On the demand under Meteorology an interesting discussion ensued.

Dr. Gour referred to Sir Purshotamdas' minute of dissent attached to the Inchcape Report wherein Sir Purshottamdas had urged the transfer to Agra of the Meteorological head office now located at Simla. He pointed out that there was no scientific reason for keeping the office on the Simla heights.

Mr. Pilcher thought it would be a dereliction of duty if he did not express grave apprehensions felt in Calcutta about the working of this department. He regretted that retrenchment should have crippled such an important and useful department. Observation stations in the Bay of Bengal had been closed. He wondered whether the importance of this department was fully realised. The Finance Member's revenue depended upon monsoon. He hoped that the stations closed in the Bay of Bengal would be reopened. He strongly opposed the storm work being done at Simla and referred to

(Continued on next page.)

GRANT TO EXHIBITION.

(Continued from previous page.)

the "Okara" disaster and to the disapproval of the present system of "A gentleman at Simla," being unknown to those who are vitally concerned in weather conditions. He also advocated the change in respect of summer time.

Mr. Wilson while agreeing with Mr. Pilcher in other observations disagreed with the remarks about summer time.

Sir Gordon Fraser urged the resumption of the publication in Madras of the daily Meteorological chart.

Mr. Chatterjee said that the transfer of the storm work from Calcutta to Simla was done with the best of intentions. At Calcutta they could not keep more than a qualified meteorologist while at Simla they had two or three scientific officers of very high qualifications who would consult one another and come to conclusions. It did not take more than half an hour to transmit these conclusions to Calcutta. The Government of India had decided provisionally to keep the storm work in Simla and to strengthen the Calcutta staff so that it might get into touch with mercantile and shipping concerns.

As for the S. S. "Okara" tragedy Mr. Chatterjee said that Dr. Fields' opinion was that conditions did not appear to him to be such as to justify broadcasting of opinion he had formed. The speaker did not possess facts at the moment to reply to Mr. Pilcher's enquiry about the closing of observation stations in Bengal.

Mr. Joshi then moved for the reduction of demand under the head mines by Rs. 100. He referred to the question of employment of women in mines and asked what replies had been received from local Governments as also on the subject of introduction of the shift system. If any reform had to be introduced in the condition of labour it must be done in spite of the opposition of mine owners.

Dr. Gour:—Did the employer suppose the Workmen's Compensation Act?

Mr. Joshi:—But this was introduced twenty-five years later than in other countries.

Mr. Chamanlal:—But this Act was so much whittled down that it is not worth having. The condition of workmen in mines is one of other destitution, misery, squalor and dirt. They are so hungry that it is impossible for them to work for more than four days a week.

Mr. D. P. Sinha remarked that lives were cheaper than labour in India. He referred to the condition of mines in Chota Nagpur and Giridih.

Mr. Wilson emphasised that the capitalists cordially supported the Workmen's Compensation Act. He characterised Mr. Chamanlal's speech as scandalous traversity of facts.

Mr. Chamanlal:—I have got the support of Government records.

Mr. Chatterjee replied that the replies of all local Governments had not been received on the question of employment of women in mines. Government had also not yet the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the question of coal dust in mines. After further discussion the motion for reduction was put and lost.

EDUCATION GRANT.

Mr. Mahomed Yakub on demand under education urged the claim of Aligarh University for a bigger grant and said that both Aligarh and Benares Universities were in the need of a bigger aid.

Pundit Malaviya, Vice Chancellor of the Benares University and Dr. Gour, Vice Chancellor, Delhi University associated themselves with Mr. Yakub Mahomed in claiming more grant for universities, advocating particularly the causes of universities with which they are associated.

Sir Narasimha Sarma assured that the Government of India's sympathies were with members but that he could not hold out hope which he could not fulfil in the near future.

Mr. Yakub interrupting suggested that contributions to the colleges of the sons of the Indian chiefs should be withdrawn because princes must pay for those institutions and that money thus saved should be divided between other universities.

Sir Narasimha said the whole question of distribution of money available to the Government of India for educational grants would be placed before the educational standing committee and its advice sought.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed and Mr. Pal asked the reason why certain grants hitherto made to the Calcutta university was not included in this year's budget.

Mr. Butler explained that the grant in respect of the Minto professorship had not been included as the whole question was now being considered as to whether it was a fair charge on the central revenue.

Sir Abdul Qayum wanted to urge the claim of the North West Frontier Province in respect of education and Col. Gidney was about to raise the question of education of Europeans in India the president pointed out that the vote under discussion was narrow and related only to the grants in aid. He remarked that certain titles of demands were misleading and hoped the Government would correct them next year.

LABOUR EMIGRATION.

Mr. Venkatapatti Raju criticised the policy in respect of internal emigration and gave details as to how the Madras labourers were taken to the Assam tea gardens and suffered there, for reasons of low wages and inadequate accommodations. He objected to the labourers being taken from the agency tracts.

Mr. Joshi said that the conditions under which the labourers were recruited amounted to contained slavery although they had been told that slavery had been abolished. He said that the planters in agreements considered the tea labourers as owned by them. The planter to whose plantation the labourer went had to pay compensation to the other planter which was nothing short of buying and selling. He asked whether such slavery was known in any other service.

Sir B. Blackett:—Yes, the service of the Government of India (laughter) Mr. Joshi said that the average earning of a labourer in Assam was only Rs. 5 in a month.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao observed that the Government of India had opposed the Madras Government in allowing emigration to Assam. Agency tracts were to be developed by local Government and Madras required her labour to remain in the presidency.

Mr. B. C. Allan, official from Assam vouched to the satisfactory state of labourers in Assam. He said that the average income of the family of a labourer (taking into account husband, wife and one child) was Rs. 24 a month. He said that the labourers were recruited by Sardars belonging to the same community and the labourers came with the full knowledge of the conditions in Assam. He said that the Madras upper class might be anxious to keep the labourers in Madras rather than let them have better wages elsewhere (laughter.) The restriction on the movement of labour would be enforcing slavery and would be an extraordinary interference with the freedom of labour.

Mr. Chamanlal said that a well known missionary in Madras had calculated that a labourer's family could have only a bare living with Rs. 22½ a month. How more horrible would be the conditions in Assam where the income of the family was even less than that?

Mr. B. C. Pal (who belongs to Sylhet) testified to the condition of labourers in the Surma valley. He particularly referred to the restrictions placed in the way of labourers leaving the plantations. There was still the law authorising the planter to arrest without warning any labourer who deserted from a plantation and who was found within five miles of the plantation area. Mr. Pal urged that operation of this law should be restricted as far as possible.

Mr. Chatterjee pointed out that Government could not prevent people of Madras from going to Assam if they wanted. It was the Madras Government which asked for the removal of the embargo on Madras Labourers proceeding to Assam. If Madras wanted her own labourers for the development of the Agency tracts then obviously they must pay more wages and induce them to stay on.

The motion for reduction was rejected.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Dr. Gour moved a small nominal reduction in the demand under head Joint Stock Companies. He vigorously pleaded for some measure of protection to investors against unsound companies being floated. It was necessary that they should assimilate the English law in this matter.

Sir Charles Innes agreed with Dr. Gour that something might be done to protect investor against unsound companies. Government had not the slightest intention of making themselves responsible for prospectus issued by company promoters. Government considered this matter from a different point of view. They first wanted to adopt the English law by imposing an "Ad Valorem" duty of fourteen per cent. on the nominal capital of the companies. But commercial opinion was divided on his proposal which was abandoned. Then it was suggested that the law should be so amended as to provide that minimum subscription, on which directors might proceed to allotment when the company commenced, should bear reasonable proportion to the amount of the authorised capital. Local Governments and commercial bodies unanimously approved of this suggestion as useful, but there were other proposals affecting the Indian Companies Act and so Government thought it unnecessary to proceed piecemeal. In due course, Government would place before the Legislature, the people for the Amendment of the Act. As regards the vexed question of managing agents. Sir Charles Innes said that Government were always guided by the principle of non-interference with the internal management of companies and safeguarding of interests of investors and creditors by providing for a full measure of publicity regarding the promotion and operation of trading companies. Shareholders were nowadays taking more and more interest in affairs of companies.

Mr. Wilson: "So far as I know there is not one single newspaper capable of giving really good criticism of any impending floatation, but there are considerable number of newspapers who have no hesistation in boosting up any company that may chose to advertise in their columns."

Sir Chales Innes: "I agree with Mr. Wilson in his observation that there is not powerful Press to give criticism of impending floatations. That is why we have taken up the question of amending the Companies Act. Government will be extremely chary of attempting any sort of supervision of newspapers in the matter of examination of prospectuses issued by Company promoters."

Dr. Gour withdrew his motion.

The discussion next proceeded on demand under miscellaneous items including demands for the Stores Department and the British Empire Exhibition.

EXHIBITION GRANT.

Mr. B. N. Das in whose name a motion for the omission of Grant for Exhibition stood was not in his seat. The discussion therefore proceeded on the whole demand.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that the Exhibition was organized purely as a political propaganda. It was to show that the Empire was one in war and the Empire was also one in peace. Was it so he asked? India could not associate with other Empire countries when she was humiliated. He, therefore, asked the members not to be a party to Indians' participation and said those who would vote for it would only be accomplices in National humiliation.

Mr. Bell (Bombay) agreed with the previous speaker that the object of the Exhibition was not merely to promote Industry but to stand for the ideas of oneness of the Empire in peace. He said that by such an Exhibition the chances for an amicable settlement between opposing sections improved and reminded the Indians of remarks made by "London Times" that for India probably there is at present more work to be done in London than in India.

Sir Charles Innes said that democratic assemblies could not go back on obligations incurred by the policy adopted by their predecessors. The first Indian Legislative Assembly was fully consulted and agreed to the participation in the Exhibition. Accordingly Government had entered into contracts and if the vote was refused it would only mean dishonouring their obligations. He expressed profound disagreement with what Mr. Mehta said because he believed that the Exhibition provided the best opportunity for dispelling those suspicions under which the Indians suffered while non-participation would only injure her not only with the British people but also in the Empire.

Pandit Malaviya said that the question at issue could not be disposed of so easily as was done by the Commerce Member but it was no use now discussion it because the motion for the reduction of vote had not been moved and was not before the House. He reminded Sir Charles Innes that there was other side of the picture as well. Indians felt that if by participation in war and in other Exhibitions and Imperial Conferences where India and Indians had established their names India could not dispel suspisions and get her due she would not improve her position by participating in the forthcoming exhibition.

DEVIL'S DANCE.

Mr. Reddie asked as to whether Government could give information about the Devil's Dance about which the Secretary of State had been questioned in the House of Commons.

Sir Charles Innes said that he had wired to the political Officer, Sikkim, to find out whether there was any objection and he was still awaiting reply.

The demand under miscellaneous was then passed and the demand under currency was next asked for.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that at a time when Currency policy of Government was not inspiring confidence Government should not have credited to the revenue interest on the Paper Currency Reserve. He complained that by crediting this interest and excess in Gold Standard Reserve Government had made known to the world that Indian budget had balanced which in reality had not. His view was that this interest should have been utilised in reducing securities thereby avoiding inflation. He strongly attached the policy pursued by the Government in the purchase of silver during the past forty years which resulted in monopolists in London making India pay the highest price for silver. He advocated the purchase of silver in Bombay or Calcutta by an open tender from all over the world.

Mr. Wilson asked how 22 crores of treasury bills had been reduced to 2 crores within a year.

Sir Basil Blackett characterised Mr Mehta's charge in regard to the purchase of silver as outrageous and unfounded. It was also irrelevant because Government had not purchased any silver during the past 4 years. He said that even if interest on paper Currency was taken away the budget would balance with two or three lakhs as surplus. So the budget was a balanced one. He said that while on the one hand they had been asked to remove financial stringency by increasing emergency currency, on the other hand Mr. Mehta had also put forward a plea for reducing securities by utilising interest on paper Currency. The two points were contradictory because one suggested expension of the currency and the other concentration thereof.

At this stage the clock struck five and only 41 demands had been gone through. The remaining demands were agreed to without discussion and the House adjourned till Monday.

The result of six days' voting on demands for grants is that Rs. 4,48,35,000 were refused under four demands on the first day as a result of the policy of obstruction. While only on two motions 25,00,100 were cut from the other demands for grants. These two motions, it may be recalled, were passed as a censure in respect of certain policy pursued by the Railway Board and the Forest branch.

SWARAJISTS & INDEPENDENTS.

CLIMAX OF OBSTRUCTION AND AFTER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 16.

Last week has been one of extraordinary confusion and depression so far as the Nationalist forces are concerned and of dullness combined with pusillanimity so far as the Assembly proceedings are concerned. It is impossible to convey to outsiders a picture of the political atmosphere here with its misunderstandings and recrimination between the two wings of the National Party and the general apathy and drift in policy. After reaching the climax on Monday the obstruction campaign collapsed suddenly the very next day. That produced a tremendous reaction in the Swarajist camp and one would have thought that we had seen the worst of a debacle, but that was not so. All through the week the Swarajists and the Independents could not come to an understanding in regard to the tactics to be followed after Tuesday. The Swarajists, I hear, were willing to support those motions of the Independents in which the latter wanted support, but evidently the Independents could not themselves agree among themselves as to which motions were to be made party questions. Thus the Swarajists voted for Sir Purshottamdas' cut and carried it, but when they voted for Mr. Raju's subsequent motion some Independents abstained while others voted in the Government lobby with the result that the Swarajists felt irritated and dejected. After this Pt. Motilal; Mr. Phookan, Patel and others did not attend the Assembly, leaving to the younger men to speak if they pleased. A meeting of the National Party was, I hear, called to decide upon the policy to be followed during the demands for grants, but some Independents did not attend it though their explanation is that they were exhausted after the prolonged Assembly meeting lasting till seven o'clock. Hence the National Party was unable to decide as to which motions were to be made party questions with the result that the Swarajists became indifferent and the Independents could talk to their hearts contents, but felt too weak to challenge divisions. So the grant on the General Administration was passed without a vote of censure, though two weeks back there was a consensus of opinion that if selective obstruction is restored to this head should be rejected.

Moreover, Government benches were not slow in exploiting these differences and hitting back. When Mr. Rama Aiyengar, an Independent, who voted in the Government lobby in the second division on Monday moved for a reduction in the Railway Budget Sir Charles Innes said it was obstructive tactics only in another form. When Mr. Rangaswamy Aiyengar, Swarajist argued whether certain heads were votable or not Sir Basil Blackett expressed his delight that members who were bent on throwing out the whole Budget took interest in such questions. And when Mr. Doraiswamy Aiyengar pointed out certain misrepresentations in Mr. Rushbrook Williams' book on India Sir Malcolm Hailey seeing that the House was thin and the Swarajists were absent said he was prepared to challenge a division on the subject. Thus neither were large cuts effected nor nominal votes of censure passed while the real Swarajist policy broke down. All through the week one could feel that the mastery of the situation was slowly and imperceptibly slipping from the hand of the National Party and Government was getting control of it. Fortunately, however, a complete rot has not yet set in and if effectively handled the situation can yet be saved. What is wanted is vigorous action which would stimulate the drooping and disheartened spirits of the rank and file.

MOTIONS FOR REDUCTION OF SALT TAX.

The Finance Bill will, of course, come up for discussion to-morrow. Failing a wholesale rejection when it is proposed to be taken into consideration which seems hardly feasible the Nationalists might concentrate their attack on the Salt Tax. Mr. Patel has tabled an amendment proposing a reduction of the Salt Tax to eight annas, while Mr. Doraiswamy Aiyengar has given notice to reduce it to seven annas. Obviously the purpose of these motions is to make the duty equivalent to the cost without making a profit from the poor man's salt. But the motion if accepted by to-day's National Party meeting has other advantages. It compels in the only constitutional way in which the Assembly could compel Government to reduce the military expenditure or to tax the poor man's salt on Government's own moral responsibility. Moreover, if the Assembly sticks to it twice and a one-four or two rupee rate is certified it will have to go to Parliament and Lord Olivier will have the privilege of approving of the Viceroy's ceralication of most horrible and iniquitous form of taxation such as led to the French revolution.

Another Swarajist motion also proposes a reversion to the old postal rates. It is not certain of course if the Independents will approve of these proposals. They will see the practical difficulties of balancing the Budget as though they had not given their word to obstruct it and as though the expenditure side were faultless and patriotic in its make-up.

I must here clear the possible misunderstanding which may have arisen because of persistent propaganda of your morning contemporary and of the "Pioneer" which taking their clue from Sir Malcolm Hailey's concluding speech on Mr. Rangachariar's resolution sedulously spread the story that there are two sections of the Swaraj Party one led by Pt. Motilal and another by Mr. Patel. This is, of course, not merely false but ridiculous. Whatever differences there may be they are of temperament and manner rather than of policy or aim. Both as a leader of his party and as a representative of the National Party Pt Motilal has to adopt a language different from that of Mr. Patel. In the last British Parliament we saw how the Clyde group went further than Mr. MacDonald. When Pt. Motilal speaks on behalf of the National Party he makes his position clear so that there is no room for mischievous stories of split in the Swaraj Party.

FINANCE BILL.

SWARAJISTS' AND INDEPENDENTS' ATTITUDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 16.

What the Swarajists could not do in the course of the discussion on Demands for Grants, will now be attempted to be done in regard to the Finance Bill which to-morrow comes up for consideration. The Nationalist Party sat till nine to-night, and by a large majority of those present carried the resolutions to the effect that certain amendments to the Finance Bill should be made party motions. The Salt Tax is now at Rs. 2/8 and Government propose to bring it down to Rs. 2, and have left the option of further reducing it to one rupee and four annas as the risk of losing remission in Provincial contributions. But there are amendments by a few Swarajists including Mr. Patel that the Duty should be eight annas and by Mr. Doraswami Iyengar that it should be seven annas per maund. Mr. Patel at to-night's meeting pleaded for his own proposal of eight annas while Mr. Doraswamy Iyenger hotly contested that it should be seven annas as that sum represented the actual cost price of salt, and this Government had no right to ask for more on poor man's salt. There was some objection to both the proposals from a few Independents, but Pandit Motilal Nehru in a strong speech appealed to the Independents to be considerate to Swarajists also as they were to them. This speech, it appears, created an impression among those present, and led the members to agree to the salt duty at seven annas, although some did vote against it. The most important proposal having been carried the meeting found no great difficulty in arriving at decisions regarding postal rates which they have decided to bring down to the old level of a quarter anna per post card and half an anna per envelope.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar has an amendment for the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty and this too was made a party amendment, so also the motion against Government's proposal to reduce the import duty on gold thread as would only encourage cheap foreign manufacturers. The Party further decided to leave the question of the reduced duty on splints. Sir Purshottamdass Thakurdass attended the meeting as a non-party man, and was heard with attention. Dr. H. S. Gour came, but went away shortly after the meeting commenced business. The reasons are obvious. Whether the Nationalist Party will be able to carry all the amendments in the Assembly or not remains to be seen, but the Independents have, it appears, given promise to abide by the decisions arrived at to-nights meeting even then the situation is not very hopeful as some members have already left the station, but that Government will not have a smooth sailing over the Finance Bill is certain.

NO EARLY SESSION OF ASSEMBLY.

CONSIDERATION OF T. B. REPORT POSTPONED.

(BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

DELHI, Mar. 14.

In the Assembly to-day, there were a number of questions regarding Government's proposal to hold the special session in May at Simla for considering the Tariff Board Report. Mr. Wilson wanted the sense of the House to be taken before the final decision on the May session and it was taken in view of inconvenience particularly to Madras Members. Dr. Gour wanted to know the programme of the Simla session while Mr. Ramachandrarao on behalf of Madras members said that matter of the Tariff Board Report was so important that if the session in May must be held, they would all attend. Sir Malcolm Hailey repeated Sir Charles Inne's reasons for holding the early session but said that Government wanted time to consider the question fully. Mr. Darcy Lindsay said that matter was not so important as to make the members incur expenditure of the special session and if Government thought it necessary, they may call the September Session earlier in August and place the Tariff matter first. Mr. Jinnah emphatically declared that Government should not delay one day longer than they could help. The issues were serious for the entire commercial community in India and he was certain that every one of the members would willingly come to Simla. Those that were trying directly or indirectly to postpone the matter were not quite benevolent in their intention. Sir Sivaswamy agreed and wanted the session as early in May as possible. Messrs. Wilson and Lindsay disclaimed any ulterior motives. Sir Charles Innes reiterated Government's position emphasising the desirability of giving public some time to consider the matter before the question came up in May session. Thus ended another organized attempt to put off much-needed relief to Indian industary. Mr. Darcy Lindsay, it may be noted, is connected with the Royal Insurance Company which has large dealings in Bombay while Mr. Wilson is the representative of the Associated Chamber of Commerce.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT CRITICISED.

DEPARTMENTAL INQUIRY COMMITTEE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 14.

Nothing of interest happened in the Assembly to-day as the prominent legislators were performing their duty at Jaito from where news was anxiously expected every moment. Before the Assembly rose to-day news reached that the deputation of the legislators had discussed the situation with Mr. Wilson Johnston and that they were asked to meet the Jatha and induce them to agree to some terms. Later in the evening, it was made known that the efforts of these persons failed as the Jatha replied that they had taken a vow to proceed to Jaito and reach the Akand Path to-day. The five hundred Akalis, therefore, proceeded to Jaito Gurudwara where they were arrested without any untoward incident. There was no firing of any sort and the Nabha Administrator had not turned the legislators out but used them to influence the Jathas to agree to some undertaking. Pandit Malavya took the leading part in the negotiations with Akalis and Sardar Kartar Singh, Sardar Gulab Singh and others were also there. Pandit Motilal Nehru had also gone to Jaito and it is presumed he too must have taken part in the transactions. It is a great relief to hear that no collision occurred and that everything went off without any trouble, although the five hundred Jathadars have been arrested. While, therefore, these prominent members in the Assembly were performing their duties as responsible citizens of India, the Independents were trying to kick up some dust storm inside the Assembly Chamber. While outside it, the elements were at one time threatening and at another hailing and showering, but all this was to no purpose as neither any reduction was made nor any fresh information elicited. The Madras benches, which contain a good dozo of Moderates and Liberals conducted this farce while the members from the other provinces occasionally reciprocated.

DEPARTMENTAL INQUIRY OF REFORMS.

Before however this scene was enacted, Sir Malcolm Hailey had to answer an apparently inspired query from Sir Campbell Rhodes as to whether Government intended to associate one or two members who have experience of working of the Reforms with the departmental enquiry which Government will conduct in order to detect the defects in the working of the machinery. Sir Malcolm Hailey could not give any definite reply on the spur of the moment; but he informed that the Government were considering the proposal. It was surprising that this information should have been given without any further supplementary question. The Independents sat tight and the Swarajists were in the library taking no notice of the proceedings in the Assembly. So the departmental enquiry into the working of the Reforms machinery will be held perhaps with one Indian and one European non-official member of the Assembly and that is believed by the Government to meet the satisfaction of Indian public. The Nationalist Party must protest against these small crumbs thrown in their face in order to silence them, but must persist in throwing the machinery completely out of fear so that a new machinery that will suit Indian conditions will be installed.

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

As for actual discussion on demands for grants, there is nothing particular to chronicle but that before demand under General Administration came to be voted upon, Mr. C. Doraiswami Iyengar delivered an attack on the way in which the Administration report of the Government of India is cooked up for consumption of the British Parliament and British public. He pointed out what he thought were incorrect statements and misrepresentation of Indian political situation and advised the Government to appoint a committee of the House which will pass the report before it is presented to Parliament every year. Sir Malcolm Hailey was seen taking notes when Mr. Iyengar spoke and he even promised to reply. Professor Rushbrook Williams who had never expected a discussion on his book was not in his seat and was suddenly informed and he turned up. I thought a crushing reply was certain, but when time came Sir Malcolm Hailey stated that he did not want to give a reply. Why? The reasons are obvious. To-morrow, the other demands on other heads will be discussed and granted the guillotine being applied for discussion at 5 p.m. On Monday comes up the Finance Bill with the salt tax at Rs. 2-8, the amendment to reduce it to eight annas and several other proposals I have already mentioned.

SPLIT IN NATIONALIST PARTY

SIR CAMPBELL'S CURIOSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 14.

While the Nationalist Party is dormant and its ranks are divided for the time being, the European non-officials are trying their best to pour ridicule on it and its leaders. Nothing misses the eyes and years of the best friends of India when it relates to this Party in distress. Though present in Delhi and rubbing shoulders with the members of the Nationalist Party, every day these European members of the Assembly have been waiting for light into its internal politics not at Raisina, where they stay together but from an Anglo-Indian newspaper of Calcutta one thousand miles away. Sir Campbell Rhodes of Calcutta read in the paper which arrived this morning that Mr. C.R. Das had stated his belief that the trouble in the Nationalist Party at Delhi was due to some understanding arrived at behind the scenes between the Government and the Party leaders and Sir Campbell Rhodes who is watching the solidarity of this party with sympathetic interest could not tolerate the hand of Government in breaking their unity from purely altruistic and unselfish motives. He took the Government to task by means of a query of which he had given private notice to Sir Malcolm Hailey. The Home Member was very anxious not to be misunderstood. He was sorry that Pandit Motilal Nehru was not present in the Chamber (he had gone away to Jaito for a more serious affair). But he affirmed that there was no pact. But Sir Campbell thereupon let out what his suspicion was as to the debacle of the Nationalist Party. He said it was not due to any pact with Government but to impact (collision) between themselves. Pandit Motilal Nehru was not there to correct and so Mr. Chammanlal stood up and denied the mischievous suggestion of Sir Campbell Rhodes. But there was Mr. Pal who still smelt something suspicious in the trasactions between Sir Malcolm Hailey and Pandit Nehru and one or two other leaders and asked whether the Home Member had any interview with these men on Monday night before the decision was taken by the Party to withdraw all further position to the budget. Sir Malcolm Hailey replied that he had no interview as mentioned by Mr. Pal on Monday night.

THE PARTY MEETING.

However, that obstruction has been removed and things are proceeding in the usual humdrum sort of way to the extreme delight and amusement of the Government and the amazement of the friends of the Swarajists whether it was a pact or impact that was at the root of the Nationalist Party's decision and how long will it be a pact and how long it will be an impact will be seen on Sunday when the Party is advertised to review the situation and adopt measures that should be taken to meet the Finance Bill. From this point of view, therefore, the amendments to the Bill, notice of which have been given by the Swarajists to-day, are interesting. I understand, Mr. Patel and a few friends of his have tabled motions for reducing salt duty from Rs. 2 to eight annas while I hear Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar has it at seven annas per maund. Mr. Doraswami Iyengar has given notice that rates should be restored to old level of quarter anna for post card and half anna for envelope. There are also other amendments to the Bill in order to remove the duty on bangles and gold threads etc. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar also wants that Excise Duty on cotton should be abolished. But one of the effects of this last motions would be that mill-made cloths would become cheaper and khaddar campaign would be given a temporary set-back. On this ground perhaps there would be objection to this proposal from the orthodox Swarajist members themselves. All these proposals will be discussed at a Party meeting on Sunday and will be made Party motions in the Assembly if the few irreconcilable Idependents do not threaten to openly sever their connection with the Party.

A Calcutta message of March 15th states:—Mrs. Manmohini Devi, mother of Sir Ashutthosh Chaudhuri died this morning at Ballygunge at the age of 85 leaving seven sons, five of whom are barristers and two Indian Medical Service Officers.—A. P.

CORNERS IN SHARE MARKET.

HOW TO PREVENT THEM.

ATLAY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION.

The most important portion of the Report of Committee appointed by Government to enquire into the working of the Bombay Stock Exchange is that relating to corners. The Committee says:

In our opinion, the most sinister manifestation of speculation in Bombay is the frequent occurrence of corners in the market; and the policy and practice of the Association with regard to corners appears to us to constitute the head and front of their offending. A corner is no longer a rare occurrence. On the contrary it appears to have become a recognised phenomenon in the share market of Bombay. It is an evil which must be suppressed if the share market in Bombay is not to become utterly demoralised and finally destroyed.

A corner arises when more shares than are available for delivery on the day of settlement have been sold, and the buyer holds the seller up to ransom. A corner may be the result of a careful and fraudulent rigging up of the market by means of matched sales and other well-known devices. Or the bears may by reckless overselling create a corner against themselves. But the result is the same. Those who have sold short are caught. Their failure may involve others besides themselves. Their endeavour to pay the price the purchasers exact may lead to forced sales in other scrips a sharp, fall in prices, and finally a panic and a crisis in the market. It is with the full realisation of these dangers and the disastrous consequences that may ensure, that in any normal market the danger of selling short is recognised, and in the absence of fraud or a rare coincidence of fortuitous circumstances, a corner is a most rare occurrence. In all Exchange of repute is recognised that the basis of all business on the Exchange is the principle that the seller must be prepared to give delivery and the purchaser must be prepared to pay. The recklessness or unwisdom of a bargain is not regarded as good cause for departure from this principle which distinguishes the legitimate business of a Stock Exchange from gambling in differences. Nor is it regarded as a ground for intervention by the Committee with those prices which result from bargains freely made. It is generally recognised that the evils resulting from the failure of those who have sold recklessly that which they do not possess are of less public moment than those resulting from the failure to insist upon the principle that all bargains freely made must be fulfilled by actual delivery and purchase. It is, we think, the failure to appreciate or to give due weight to this great principle which has led to the frequent corners in the Bombay Stock Exchange and to the demoralisation and complaint which has therefrom resulted. In the words of one of so great an experience and authority as Sir Dinshaw Wacha, a corner in Bombay has come to be regarded as a very effective way by which "bulls and bears alike settle improvident transactions of a highly reprehensible character." This it should never be, for this is nothing more nor less than gambling in differences.

We do not think it is necessary to apportion the blame between the bull and bears. The conduct of those who systematically overbuy or oversell is alike discreditable. The bulls say that the corner is forced upon them by the bears, who by frequent sales depress the market and the value of the shares. And as prices fall the banks seeing the margin of security upon their loans decrease call for further security to compensate for declining values. So the bull must buy all that is offered him to support the market and counteract the depression in prices which reduces the value of his holding. The bears say that they act in all innocence, and that the bull with guile and cunning rigs the market, until they find what they thought to be an active and free market is in reality controlled. But as one corner succeeds another, the numbers of short sales increase. It appears to us that the bulls buy and the bears sell as part of a gamble in differences, and the dice is loaded for that party which can prevail upon the Committee of Management to intervene and fix prices at such time as is to their advantage. The common form of procedure is, it is said, as follows:—The bears oversell; they petition the Committee; a maximum price is fixed; and the bears sell again below this price. We are bound to say that this appears to be in accordance with the sequence of events. But on the other hand it is clear that the bulls by means of syndicates, systematically seek to exploit the recklessness of the bears with the knowledge that the Committee has power to intervene. Each party hopes to profit by this intervention.

Before 1918, it may be said that a corner was an abnormal feature of the Bombay market. There is no record of a corner in the shares of the Sun Mill in 1896, when through the personal intervention of the then President of the Association, Mr. Chunilal Motilal, short sales in shares quoted at Rs. 150 and which had risen to Rs. 620, were settled at Rs. 500. But this rise does not suggest the position was at all serious. There was at this time no specific rule for dealing with such situations. In 1910 the shares of the Maneckji Petit Mills were cornered. The rate from one settlement to the next rose by Rs. 650, from Rs. 3,300 to Rs. 3,950, and the business was ultimately compromised on the shorts paying differences at the rate of Rs. 3,800. It was then under the presidency of Sir Shapurji Broacha that on the 19th January, 1919, the Committee of Management passed the first resolution relating specifically to corners, and it was as follows:—

"If the Board infers that there is going to be some fraud with regard to the purchases and sales of the shares of a particular company, then at such times the Directors will intervene and all members shall have to act according to any resolution passed by the Board of Directors and at no time a corner will be allowed to be effected."

It will be observed that in this rule there is no specific reference to the fixing of prices by the Board. We have no doubt at all that this rule was passed in an honest endeavour to combat an undoubted evil. We have likewise no doubt that it was never contemplated that it should thereafter be so altered and so applied as to encourage rather than to combat the evil and to afford protection to those who convert legitimate business into mere gambling in differences. The failure of Indian banks in 1913 led to failures on the Exchange and details will be found in the written representation of the Association as to the means by which a difficult situation was admirably handled. But this incident is not particularly relevant, and the abnormal situation was due in the first instance to failure outside the Exchange. The resolution of 19th January 1910 remained unaltered. Thereafter no corner, in the generally accepted term appears to have taken place till the corner in the shares of the Standard Mill in 1918, which it appears was due not so much to a desire to catch the shorts as to obtain control over the mill by the purchase of all the shares. An amicable settlement was not a matter of great difficulty. But on the 27th June, 1918, the rule of 1910 was added to as follows:—

"Under any circumstances if in any instance a corner be discovered then the sales will be allowed to be carried forward to the next settlement and the maximum amount of backwardation allowed in such a case will be 3 per cent and the applications for buying-in shares will be disposed of as follows:—

The parties who have got notices issued for buying-in shares of a company shall have to buy them, but if in any case the shares are not bought-in against the seller and the purchaser has received a transfer from the original seller direct against such notice then the share will be considered as bought-in and the payment in respect thereof shall be made at the price fixed by the Board and which price will be approximate to the prices at which the shares were bought-in on that day and this making up price will be considered final."

ALTERATIONS OF RULES.

A corner in the deferred shares of the Katni Cement Company was settled by a resolution of the Board dated 6th May 1919, whereby it was ruled that "till further notice no one should do business for June settlement or for cash at a price higher than Rs. 1,900. Besides, after July settlement, business in Katni deferred shares should not be made till permission is granted by the Board." This is the first resolution in the minutes of the Association, which we can ascertain, by which maximum prices were fixed and business prohibited, and it is the first of a long series of resolutions by which prices were fixed for the current and successive settlements and dealing was forbidden and allowed in the carrying into effect of a policy which we believe mistaken. And from that date we have the record of more than 50 meetings of the general body and of the Board, at which the question of corners and the fixing of prices was the subject of resolutions or long debate. In October 1919, a corner was declared in the shares of the Madhavji Dharamjee Manufacturing Company and on the 31st October 1919, was passed a rule which distinctly empowered the Board to fix such rates as they might think proper. This rule is as follows.

"The board amends this day the resolution of 19th January 1910 and resolves that: If the Board infer that there is going to be some fraud to the purchase and sales of the shares of a particular company, then at such times the Directors will intervene "and fix such rates as they think proper for the said shares" and all members shall have to act according to any resolution passed by the Board of Directors and at no time a corner will be allowed to be effected."

And on the 5th of March 1921, this rule was altered to its present form, which is as follows:—

"26. If the Board finds that something extraordinary has taken place with regard to the delivery of shares as well as with regard to the buying in and selling-out of shares then the Board will take immediate measures suitable to the circumstances and all the members shall have to act accordingly.

"26. (k). If a single individual or syndicate of persons enter into sales and purchases of shares (in which forward dealings are allowed) beyond reasonable limits and that if under those circumstances the Board infers that there is going to be a corner in the shares of a particular company or any other fraud connected with the dealings in the said shares, the Board will intervene and fix such rates as they think proper for the said shares.

"26. (kh.) If a corner is declared by the Board then if necessary applications for buying-in shares should be granted only after receipt of the money in respect thereof."

We do not think it necessary to dwell at length on the corners which in succession have disorganised the market.

In February 1921 a corner was declared in the shares of the Currimbhoy Mill. In July 1921 prices were fixed as in a corner in the shares o the Currimbhoy Mill. In January 1922 a corner was declared in the shares of the Finlay Mill, while in the same year corners were attempted in the shares of the Nagpur, Swadeshi, Currim and David Mills and failed only because a member of the syndicate failed to finance his speculation in another market, but prices were fixed as in a corner. Prices were likewise in that year fixed in the shares of the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mill. Prices in the shares of the Kohinoor Mill have been fixed twice in 1923 and even while this Committee was in session a corner was declared and prices were fixed in the shares of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company.

DISLOCATION OF THE MARKET.

The bare enumeration of these corners conveys but a faint idea of the dislocation and disturbance of the market thereby occasioned. Maximum prices were fixed in anticipation of a corner; they were fixed when a corner was declared; they were fixed for some months after. It is not strange that the bears should have been roused to unusual activity, when the fixing of maximum prices limited their loss, but put no such limit upon their gain if the bull should be fair. We think that the narrative of these events is sufficient to show that there is some great defect in the policy or the management of a market where such remarkable conditions prevail, and these defects are set out in a pamphlet written by the present President of the Association, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, with a translation of which he had kindly provided the Committee.

This most informative pamphlet is appended to this report, and its persual will materially assist in determining the weight to be attached to the opinion that corners exist in the market in spite of, not by reason of, the present rule, and that the interference of the Committee with the free course of trading in the market is in the public interest and is necessary for the protection of the public. A persual of this pamphlet, we also think, lends support to the contention that the present rule and its application is not in the interest of the public but in the interest of those members of the Association who, on their own account and for their own profit, sell shares which they do not possess and which they have no reasonable prospect of possessing. There is reference in the minutes of the Association to sales on an enormous scale and to large fictitious sales and the terms of a proposal put forward for the consideration of the Corner. Committee constituted by the Association are as follows:—

"Our members who are at present doing business by way of sale or purchase of thousands of shares on behalf of a merchant or a syndicate should desist from so doing, should agree amongst themselves that they would not do business for such person for more than 50 or 100 shares, and should not do business with such members as do not act accordingly. After such agreement if our members adhere to their happy resolution and act up to the same, merchants and syndicates will not be able to enter into purchases and sales of thousands of shares and the peril, difficulties and crisis likely to result from the actions of such syndicate will be for ever averted. And we will not be constrained to stop the forward and budli business. If one member does business for such a person only to the extent of 50 or 100 shares he will have to employ 70/100 members as his brokers to do business for 7,000 shares. By so doing the volume of his business will be curtailed because he will not be able to secure so many brokers at a time and our risk will be minimised as the same is likely to be divided among a large number of brokers."

We are informed by a witness, whose information we cannot doubt, that all possible influences are brought to bear upon the members of the general body and upon the members of the Board, so that the time and manner of the Board's intervention may be profitable to bull or bear. And the inference that these influences were at times not ineffective is, we think, supported by a resolution of the general body of the Association of October 1922 whereby the general body assumed the power to remove for any act prejudicial to the interest of the Association a member of the Board. Though he can see no way out of the present trouble, we see no such difficulty. It is to adopt the policy and practice of those Exchange of repute where legitimate business on a vastly greater scale is from day to day quietly and effectively transacted, and where defaulters, either bull or bear, are hammered, and where the absence of reckless oversales makes the most powerful bull syndicate comparatively harmless and no facilities are given and no protection afforded to either bull or bear.

We find the fundamental cause of all embarrassments in the affairs of the Association to be these rules 26, 26 (k), and 26 (kh) which relate to corners and which are set out in the written representation of the Association. The present President of the Association in his pamphlet says: "The existence of the present rule about corners has encouraged corners and will continue to do so in the future." We agree, and we believe this statement to be proved beyond all doubt by past events. We propose that these rules should be deleted so that the policy and practice of the Stock Exchange in Bombay may be the policy and practice of those exchanges where the market is not disorganised by periodic corners and where the Committee of Management is not made the sport of sinister conflicting interests and where, in the absence of fraud the Exchange will not intervene between the bull and bear.

We have considered all the arguments urged before us in justification of the exercise by the Committee of this power to fix prices and in proof of the necessity of its retention. And we have considered the various proposals which have been made to us with a view to prevent the recurrence of corners in the market. It is urged before us that but for the intervention of the Committee the public would have been left of the mercy of bull syndicates; but the bonafide investor does not sell that which he has not got and he who does must take the risk and suffer the penalty of his improvidence. And though there appears no means of ascertaining the proportion which exists in any one oversold account between the short sales on account of members of the public and the short sales on account of the members of the Association dealing for themselves, yet it would appear that the Association is moved to intervene more out of regard for the interests of its own members, and we are credibly informed that the proportion of short sales to the private account of the members of the Association is very high indeed. The appendices to the written representation of the Association show by the number of short sales the recklessness of the sellers.

But there is urged in addition to the justification on material grounds of the Committee's action a justification based upon ethical considerations, and that is that in permitting what are believed to be fictitious prices to be quoted on the Exchange the Association is party to the circulation of a lie. We see no force in this contention. It is not for the Association to control the prices of the securities bought and sold in the market for which they provide facilities. It is not incumbent upon the Association to guarantee that the market price approximates to an intrinsic value which none can suggest a satisfactory means of ascertaining. And if this principle be accepted, whenever the market price moves above or below a prices deemed for the time being to be the intrinsic value the Committee are party to the circulation of a lie. The absurdity of this contention needs no demonstration. The Association must not knowingly permit the facilities offered by their market to be used for the perpetration of a fraud. But it is not suggested to us that any one of the corners in recent years has been due to fraud or that sales have been induced by fraudulent misrepresentation or by any other cause than the knowledge of both bull and bear that the Committee by their intervention would enable them to settle improvident, transactions of a highly reprehensible character.

It is argued in justification of the power to fix prices that if the bear be left at the mercy of the bull all forward business will be killed. The greater negotiability, the greater freedom, the greater continuity and the greater sympathy between present and future prices which a forward market is generally considered to afford are all compatible with care and prudence. There is nothing inherently wrong in forward business. But it is not necessary that it should not be freed of its inherent risk if it is to be kept within due bounds. And it is in our opinion better that forward business should cease in its entirety if its continued existence in Bombay is inseparable from the present evils. But we think that in the absence of undue protection, the realisation of its inherent risks will keep such business in some measure proportionate to the real needs of the market. It is in the public interest that unreal business should be reduced.

With a view to prevent corners it is suggested that there should be adopted that device which is known locally as the breaking of the link, that is, that all transactions should be periodically squared. But there nothing to prevent a transaction closed on one day being re-opened on the next and the adoption of this device would result merely in a periodic settlement of differences.

A FORTNIGHTLY SETTLEMENT.

It is also contended that corners might be made more difficult if settlements were every fortnight. But there is little force in this contention, for transactions would be carried over twice a month instead of once, and there would be two brokerages instead of one.

It is suggested that if the security market in Bombay were established on a cash basis as in Calcutta and Madras corners would cease. Speculation would not cease, for money and scrip can both be borrowed, but in a market on a cash basis a corner is, if not impossible, a matter of great difficulty. We do not desire, however, to recommend save in the last resort the application of this drastic remedy in Bombay. And when compared with the markets of London and New York the Bombay market is very small. We give in an appendix to this report a list of the companies whose shares are quoted in the market. There are now but 29 on the forward list, and we are informed that those companies of which the shares are considered gambling counters are very few indeed. We give in a list appended to this report the names and details of the share issues of those companies the shares of which have been cornered or have been in, what is called, a cornered position. The number of shares is small but the denomination of the shares is high; and it is suggested that if the present high value of the mill share be reduced from Rs. 500 or 250 to Rs 50, 25 or 10 a corner would be more difficult, for the shares would be more widely distributed in the hands of small investors. It is extremely probable that the large number of the shares of small denomination to be found by a short seller before a sale of any magnitude could be completed would emphasise the danger of short-selling and enforce caution.

THE CURE FOR CORNERS.

But such devices are at the best palliatives. They are not cures. In our opinion there is one cure alone and that is that the short seller should, in the absence of fraud, be left to pay the penalty. He must learn by experience the danger of selling short. The policy and practice of the Bombay Stock Exchange should be the policy and practice of the London Stock Exchange where corners are of rare occurrence. And this policy and practice is as follows: All contracts freely entered into for the sale or purchase of shares must be fulfilled by the delivery of the shares or by payment of the purchase price. And, if he who has sold shares cannot deliver on the day of settlement the shares which he has sold, he must submit to the ordinary procedure of the Exchange, whereby the shares are bought in against him in the open market, unless he can prove to the complete satisfaction of the Committee that he has been the victim of a fraud.

We propose that Rules 26,26 (k) and 26 (kh) of the present rules of the association should be abolished, for these rules are in direct conflict with that great principle which differentiates the legitimate business of a Stock Exchange from gambling in differences and which has, in other countries, enabled the Stock Exchange to defend successfully in courts of law actions brought by those who seek to cancel contracts made in the Exchange on the ground that, as gaming or wagering, they are null and void. We think that thus reckless short selling will cease to be profitable to the bears. Short sales will not be freed of their inherent risk and we believe that corners will no longer disturb the normal functions of a normal market.

We regret that in their written representation the Association should have made statements reflecting upon certain members of this Committee, statements which have been proved incorrect and which have been withdrawn.

ADMISSION FOR QUOTATIONS.

We turn from the consideration of a policy which we believe to be mistaken, to an occasion where we believe the action of the Association was in accord with the public interest. We refer to the prohibition of all dealings in the market in the shares of a company which had not been registered and in which allotment to the public had not been made. The admission of the shares of companies to the privilege of quotation and dealing on the Exchange is generally regarded as a matter of some importance, not only by the companies whose shares are thus given additional facilities of dealing and publicity, but by those in control of the Exchange, who realise that though a quotation indicates nothing more than that a company has been properly constituted and that its affairs are in apparent order the admission of a company to the facilities thus offered entails certain responsibility, a responsibility which it is endeavoured to discharge by a scrutiny of the affairs of the company before admission and by the enforcement of certain conditions. The duty of admitting to dealings and a quotation is performed in London by a Sub-Committee of the Committee for General Purposes and is subject to rules designed to ensure that the company is properly constituted, is not a fraud upon the public and is of sufficient public importance to be dealt in on the Exchange.

There are in existence certain rules of the Association, passed on 14th July 1920, which govern the admission of companies to dealings in cash transactions, but we think that the practice hitherto followed of selecting scrips for admission to the forward list by ballot to be inappropriate. We think all companies whose shares are fully paid up and which are registered in Bombay should be entitled to admission to the forward list, once they have satisfied the provisions of the rules which we have recommended relating to such admission. We think it undesirable and liable to misunderstanding if names of companies are to be admitted or removed arbitrarily from the forward list. We also think that if companies and given due notice of the days on which the Exchange is closed for settlement, they would endeavour to close their books accordingly. We understand that the Association is willing to publish the dates of settlement at the beginning of the year. We have no doubt that thus misunderstandings between the companies and the Association will not recur.

A COMMON FORM OF TRANSFER.

We think it desirable that companies should adopt a common transfer form. We can see no objection of any weight to the proposed reform and the time and trouble saved would be considerable. The use of a common form of transfer might well be made a condition by the Association of the admission of the scrip of any company to the forward list or indeed, even to cash dealings.

A source of public complaint is the lack of a daily official list of prices. Difficulty must necessarily be experienced in ascertaining correct prices when the Association itself issues no printed list. We understand, however, that the Association has no objection to undertake this duty if the public will pay the cost. An official list is issued by the Calcutta Stock Exchange at a small profit to itself, and we see therefore, no reason against the introduction of this desirable reform. We suggest that in this official list should be shown the capital of the company, the nominal value of each share, the amount paid up, the closing quotation and the price at which bargains have been recorded.

MARKING OF BARGAINS.

It has been suggested that it should be compulsory for every bargain transacted to be marked. This was tried in London and did not succeed. But we think it desirable that every bargain, wherever possible, should be marked, and we think it should be a rule of the Association that bargains must be marked if the constituent so directs the broker.

The Association has no Clearing House of its own, and the service of a Clearing House is performed well and expeditiously by the Bank of India. And the bank is in no way responsible for the fact that the settlement lasts eight days or more. The Association pays the Bank of India Rs. 55,000 a year for this work and to meet the cost a member of the Association, who submits his sheets for clearing, pays Rs. 10 a month and quarter anna per cent. on the market rates as per their contracts, both for payments and deliveries. A charge equivalent to about Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 is also made for buying in and selling out deficiencies. We understand that the bank makes no direct profit from this arrangement, but profits indirectly by the fact that custom is thereby attracted. One limitation of his system is that the bank limits the number of scrips cleared to 40 at the present charge and that, for every additional scrip, a charge of Rs. 1,000 per annum would be made. But we have no doubt that the bank will make any such reasonable arrangement with the Association, as may be necessary, when the application of the new rules governing the admission of scrips to the forward list leads to an increase in number.

THE NECESSITY OF REFORM.

We have set out the defects in the government, constitution and practice of the Association, which we consider call for notice. Some are of long standing and are referred to in a leter of "Scrutator" in the Times of India of 10th July, 1914. We trust that the Association will themselves take all such steps as are necessary to remove these defects. But, in our opinion, the defect in policy and practice of the Association which has reference to corners is so grave as to demand under any circumstances immediate redress. We believe that with the guidance afforded by this Report, the Association will itself introduce the necessary change in policy and practice. But if this be not done, we think the public interest imperatively demands that legislative action should be taken.

A BOARD OF CONTROL.

In the course of our enquiry certain measures of reform and control have been suggested to us. The suggestion most frequently made was that the representatives of various commercial associations of Bombay and of the Banks should participate in the management of the affairs of the Association in various degrees. It is suggested that in this way conflicting interests will be reconciled, and that wide experience and assistance of a disinterested nature will be made available to the Association in the management of its affairs. But not the least objection to all such suggestions is that the Association would bitterly resent the participation in the management of its affairs of those who are not members of the Association, while in practice it would appear difficult to find men possessing the requisite experience, skill and leisure. We do not think this suggestion is feasible in practice.

A CHARTER.

Nor do we think a charter is a remedy for the present discontent. A charter is not to be imposed upon the unwilling. It is a privilege to be granted on request. We have heard no expression of desire on the part of the Association for such privilege; nor do we think past events justify the grant to the Association of the monopoly which is thereby involved; while failure to observe the provisions of a charter might be a fruitful source of litigation. Moreover, the set provisions of a charter must tend to conflict with that growth and freedom which is so vital a condition of all progressive business.

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT.

But we, the undersigned members of the Committee, desire to impress upon the Government with all the emphasis at our command the necessity of prohibiting by legislative enactment all forward dealings in stocks and shares in the city of Bombay, if the members of the Association reject the opportunity now afforded them of introducing the necessary change in the policy and practice of the Association regarding corners. Yet if this grave defect in the present policy and practice be once removed, we see no reason why the security market in Bombay should not attain that position among the great security markets of the world which is warranted by the wealth, the enterprise, and the undoubted ability of the people of this great city. It is our heartfelt wish.

ANGORA IN TRANSITION.

(BY G.K.N.)

"Innamal Mominun ikhwa" Angora has made a great play with the dictum of the Prophet which I believe represents the Surat-al-Hujurat or Chapter 49 verse 10 of the Quran. Attention of the Angora clique, as distinct from the majority of the faithful in Turkey, might be pertinently invited to the next verse but two:

"The noblest amongst you in the sight of God is he who is the most pious."

If Angora was basing its conduct on the Quranic injunction that 'the believers are all brethren' the taunts to the joint protestants, the Aga Khan and Syed Ameer Ali, that one of them was a Shia would seem to issue with peculiar ill grace from the Kemalist apostles of equality in Islam to-day. Scarcely the ink of my last article was dry when we hear that not only the Khilafat has been abolished but the sister offices of the Patriarch of Constantinople and the chief Rabi will have to follow hot foot the Khilafat out of Turkey. The Patriarchate was an institution especially betokening tolerance in Islam. By this implied hostility to Christian and Jewish faiths the Kemalists have apparently pressed closer to the side of their brethren in belief, which is no belief, the Russian Bolshevists.

Just as we find Maulana Mahomed Ali coming across Turks who regretted that Turkey ever adopted Islam, we encounter expressions of a simpler nature in the young Turkish literature. Said Halim Pasha, for instance, says in one place: "For a long time now many Moslems consider Islam as the greatest enemy of nationalism and regard nationalism as the main principle of human happiness and accordingly they fight their religion." The Turks in power are to judge from obvious evidence, out for the exaltation of Turkey, its old customs, language and its soil to the ruthless exclusion of everything non-Turkish, religious, ethnic, social or economical.

True, the Turks are hemmed in by formidable difficulties and the present is only a transitional stage. It is all the more necessary, therefore, to support whatever there is of the righteous in their struggle by an all-India solidarity. At the same time more harm than good is likely to accrue by closing our eyes to ugly realities. It is quite conceivable, and we have reasons to be hopeful, that the Turks in power may be prevailed upon to modify their attitude towards all religions. None the less we can do worse than attach due weight to the circumstance that the Ismat group at least to-day inexorably stands for Turkish nationalism in which there is no room for a 'brother' Moslem from outside the Republic.

But while the ultimate decision must rest with the Moslem world, the Indian section of it having preponderating voice consistently with its numbers, we should not neglect the claims of the unfortunate and impoverished Turks on whose behalf a Delegation is now touring India. Whatever the impiety, whether translational or otherwise, of the Angora gang, humanity expects that India liberally help the innocent Turkish victims of the war who have no ort or part in shaping, if only provisionally, the irreligious constitution of Angora.

MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 14.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce at its last monthly meeting among other matters resolved with regard to resumption of Howrah-Bombay postal express, to address the Government of India and Madras postal authorities, protesting very strongly against the discontinuance of the Bombay-Madras postal special in alternative weeks and also urging the necessity and equity of reintroduction the Madras-Bombay postal special.

With regard to representation on India Tea Cess Committee, the Chamber resolved to reply to Mr. C. Simpson accepting with thanks his suggestion that Mr. Carl Reid should succeed him on his resignation as representative of this Chamber on Indian Tea Cess Committee.

With regard to the Indian Income Tax Amendment Bill, the Chamber strongly supports the opinion of the Bengal Chamber as expressed in their telegram of 6th February to Mr. W. S. J. Wilson.

CAUSE LISTS.

(MONDAY, March 17.)

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 52.
APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

74-23—3398-19—In person—Samrathbai widow v Jamnadas Morarji Bhatia, Ardeshir H D and Co.

76-23-273-19—Vachha and Co, Pragdas Budhsein v Hernandrai Fulchand, Malvi M R and Co.

72-23—739-23—Patell and E, Beersein Kishanlal v Abdulla Allarakhia and Co, Manilal and K.

83-23—In Re Indian Arbitration Act, Crawford B and Co, The Omiar Founding and Engineering Co Ltd v J F Karaka, M B Chothia.

84-23—3063-23—In Re Indian Arbitration Act, Crawford B and Co, The Omiar Founding and Engineering Co Ltd, v J F Karaka, M B Chothia.

85-23—891-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Abdul Kadar Bawla v Gulam Husein Haji Hassam Noorani and ors, Matubhai J and M.

87-23—18-21—Malvi M R and Co, Bai Jankibai widow v Fulchand Arjundas, Wadia G and Co.

66-23—696-21—Raghvava N and Co, Badrinath Sitaram v Shantilal Bholabhai, Motichand and D.

90-23—1372-23—Khandwalla and Chh, M B Mehta and Co v Joseph Henreux and anr, Little and Co.

89-23—598-23—Hiralal and Co, Purshotamdas Hurjiwan v Hurgowandas Vanmalidas, Pandia and Co.

92-23—1229-23—Merwanji K and Co, Taracband Ghanshyamdas v Bai Radhabai, Pandia and Co.

94-23—1252-23—Mehta L and Co, Girdhar Dharsey v Jamnalal Bhaichand, Kanga and Co.

1-24—3252-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Mahomedbhai Adamji Peerbhoy and ors v Akbaralli Abdul Husein Adamji Peerbhoy and ors, Little and Co.

54-23—1038-20—Motichand and D, Mechji Passoo v Govindji Bharmal, Jamshedji R and D.

82-23—4015-22—N C Dalal and Co, Umedchand Kashiram v Amratlal Vassonji and Co, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

S C Ct 443/6408-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Abdul Karim Sale Mahomed and ors v Narandas Dharamsey and anr, Mulla and M.

4202-21—Thatte and Co, Krishnadas Gordhandas and Co v Parsharam Kubchand, Tyabji D and Co.

3562-22—Mulla and M, Jhamatmal Kimatrai and Co v Devoomal Hemraj and anr, Kanga and Co.

3704-21—Chitnis K and M, D S Mehta and Co v Dwarkadas Chhotalal and Co, Amarchand and M.

1675-18—Shamrao M and H, Manchand Walchand and Co v Murgappa Dandappa Hullappucor and anr, Sabnis G and Co, Manilal and K.

2845-22—Matubhai J and M, Morarji Vandrawan and Co v Madhavji Kanji and anr, Mehta L and Co.

9346-22—Mulla and M, Nagardas Vanmalidas v Jamnadas Vanmalidas, Edgelow G W and Co.

3082-21—Pandia and Co, Jiwabhai Dayabhai and anr v Virjanand Ramji and ors, Manchersha and N, Mehta L and Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSE (RENT SUIT).

4934-23—Daphtary F and D, Shaik Meherbur Haji Kaderbux v Esmail Mahomed Javlekar, Chitnis K and M.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSE.

8305-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Abhecooverbai widow v Sobhagmal Mutta, Merwanji K and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1298-20—Tyabji D and Co, Shamji Vallabhji v Muhavirprasad Surajprasad, Ferreira and V.

28788-20—Ferreira and V, Mahavirprasad Surajprasad v Shamji Vallabhji, Tyabji D and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

5075-23—Mehta L and Co, Soonderlal Manmohandas and anr v Vasudeo Raghunath and ors.

5076-23—Shroff and L, Mathuraprasad Gayadin v Govind Rama and anr.

5106-23—Vachha and Co, Hormasji Jamshedji Toot v S B Nazareth, Andrade and Co.

5145-23—Captain and V, His Highness Sultan Omer bn Awad Shamsner Nurveypur Bahadur v Shavakshaw D Davar, Vachha and Co.

5190-23—Mehta L and Co, Bai Tulsakuvari alias Theli Kumari widow, Hormasji Cursetji, Wadia G and Co.

5192-23—Smetham B and L, Paul Miranda v T Ramchandra Rao.

3380-23—Motichand and D, Hassanally Ahmedally and anr v Nowroji Sorabji Davar, Sukhtanker and G.

4794-23—Crawford B and Co, The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay v Shavaksha Dinshaw Davar, Vachha and Co.

71-24—Crawford B and Co, The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay v Ramchundra Ramsheba.

78-24—Forbes and Co, Bai Goochar Dorab Forbes v Charles Rufaner, H L Shame.

137-24—Wadia G and Co, Ahmed Mahmood Varnava v Nagori Haji Esmail Essakahmed, Dastur and Co.

554-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Wallabhdas Moorlidhar v Sakalchand Mayachand.

4889-23—Captain and V, Vallabhdas Jiwandas Goragandhi v Pardeshi Badriprasad Jugal Kishore and ors.

4410-23—Payne and Co, Abdealli Shaik Shaik Adam v Karanji Hakimji Akolawalla and ors.

4945-23—Shamrao M and H, Wamanrao Bhai Thakur and anr v Virji Lakhamsi, Manubhai and Co.

5174-23—Dharamsey and Co, K Keshavrao Botabhai Dharandhar and ors v Mukund Bhicaji Waiti.

5191-23—Sukhtanker and G, Haji Valli Mahomed Hassam Dada v Chhotalal Manecklal and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.

5199-23—Merwanji K and Co, Rustom Sorabji Pawwalla and anr v W H Thorns and Co.

161-24—Khanderao L and M, Ranchhoddas Tribhuwandas Modi v Mehta and Co, Crawford B and Co.

183-24—Jamsedji R and D, Adamali Allibhoy v Rachael Moses, Patell and E.

215-24—Dahholkar and J, Bai Puthabai and ors v Sambhuprasad Shivprasad Mehta.

267-24—Payne and Co, Vithoba Sina Nukhva and ors v Manjunath Kisson, Rele and Co.

280-24—Mulla and M, Pirojshaw Pallonji Mistry and anr v H R H Fett and anr, Dubash and Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

4862-21—Vachha and Co, The Jewellery Consignment Ltd v Gallbars Electric and Trading a firm, Hiralal Th and Co, Dikshit M and Co, Daphtary F and D, Vachha and Co (between defendants and 2nd and 3rd parties).

5190-21—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v Chandulal Dharamsey.

568-22—Mulla and M, Robert Henry Charles Ward and ors v Huges Vicaji and Co and anr, Matubhai J and M.

SHORT CAUSE.

4730-23—Dabholkar and J, Shantaram Mangesh and Co v Kata Manjunath Marthapa Shambhag and ors, Dharamsi D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

4875-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Wallabhdas Mulji v Pranshanker Narbheshanker Ghelabhai and ors, Pandia and Co, Mulla and M.

5006-21—Ramanlal and Co, Gordhandas Kallianji v F Mahomed, N C Dalal and Co.

1949-22—N C Dalal and Co, F Mohanlal and Co v Vallabhdas Dinshaw, Edgelow G W and Co.

5274-21—Dabholkar and Co, Padamsey Ludha v Kirsondas Devidas and anr, Jamshedji R and Co.

4689-21—Ramanlal and H, Gordhandas Kallianji v Padamsey Ladhoobhai, Ferreira and V.

5275-21—Mulla and M, International Banking Corporation v J Burjorji and Co, Madhowji and Co.

5281-21—Amin and D, Amtullaboo widow and ors v Taherally Tyabji, Amarchand and M.

5296-21—Jamshedji R and D, Sha Premchand Chhaganlal v Narotam Motichand, Chitnis K and M.

5303-21—Amin and D, Manibhai Hathibhai Patel v Himatlal Premchand Mehta, Ramanlal and Co.

5316-21—Amarchand and M, Dwarkadas Narandas Sampat v Kalianji Purshotam, Mulji Th and Co.

5333-21—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v Meghji Jugjiwan, Motichand and D.

5337-21—Amin and D, Kanavalal G Vyas v Ambalal Tricamdas, Khandwalla and Co.

5343-21—N C Dalal and Co, Goculdas Ramdas v Narandas Amarchand and ors, Khambata and Co, Thakordas and Co.

5356-21—Soonderdas and Co, Natwarlal Motilal v Chotalal Kasturchand and ors, N C Dalal and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

5358-21—Mirza and M, Lalmahomed Badloo v Rahimbai widow, Payne and Co.

5363-21—Raghvava N and Co, Jograj Chunilal v Madhav Pamalal and ors, Vachha and Co, Dubash and Co.

5368-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Mathuradas Vadilal v Tribhowandas Ranchod, Vachha and Co.

5369-21—Little and Co, R Head and Co Ltd v P J Mehta and Co, Jamsedji R and D.

5372-21—Craigie B and C, Jivraj Baloo Spg and Wvg Co Ltd and ors v Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji and ors, Payne and Co, Wadia G and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

5373-21—Mehta L and Co, Motigavri widow v Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya and ors, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.
FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

2312-23—Wadia G and Co, Kedarmal Bhuramal v Premsukh Uderam and anr, Thakoredas and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSE.

1399-21—Edgelow G W and Co, K C Shriman Nedan Rajah Kotakal v Malbar Timber Co Ltd and ors, Crawford B and Co, Amin and D.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

94-21—Khanderao L and M, Mahomedali Abdulji Chhagan v Hassanalli Essaji Lam and anr, Vachha and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2938-21—Purnanand C and J, Tarabai Balchand Ratanchand v The Jamshed Mig Co and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co.

2984-21—Pandia and Co, Hurgowandas Tulsidas and anr v Vrajlal Jiwandas, Sabnis and G.

2999-21—Mulji Th and Co, Liladhar Mulchand v Pirojshah K Bamji, Kanga and S.

3021-21—Mehta L and Co, Rupoji Dolaji and Co v Bai Sakerbai widow and ors, Vachha and Co.

3043-21—Mulji Th and Co, Makabhai Parpia and Sim v The Gold Mohur Mills Ltd, Payne and Co.

3101-21—Payne and Co, Pestonji Cowasji Chinoy v Dosabhai Pestonji Bhathena and anr, Manilal and K.

3105-21—Soonderdas and Co, Sidney George and anr v Taparia and Sons and ors, Khandwalla and Co.

3123-21—Daphtary F and D, Kilachand Mills Ltd v Girdhardas Gordhandas, Mehta L and Co.

3163-21—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v Kantilal Dulabhdas, Motichand and D.

3165-21—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v M Kunji Kadri, Mirza and M.

3218-21—Tyabji D and Co, Jagmohandas Harilal and Co v Bhogilal Ranchoddas and Co, Khandwalla and Co.

3221-21—Pandia and Co, Ramjiwan Nevetia v Gopaldas Virji, Dallas and Co.

3255-21—Daphtary F and D, K Worah and Co v R S Mathuraprasad Motilal and Co, Judah and S.

3285-21—Malvi M R and Co, Sitaram Shroff and Co v Abdulalli Jiwaji Patni, Khandwalla and Co.

3301-21—Vachha and Co, Shavaksha Dinsha Davar v Harvas Dama, Tyabji D and Co.

3322-21—Malvi M R and Co, Zulekhabhai Ibrahim Haji Gany Karim and anr, Matubhai J and M, Nanu H and Co.

3072-21—Thakoredas and Co, Hanif Maulabaksh v Kursum daughter of Karim and anr, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

3149-21—N C Dalal and Co, Jaswant Vadilal v Chotalal Samaldas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2827-21—Motichand and D, Narotamdas Bhanji and ors v Mrs Laudina E Gomes, Amarchand and M.

1658-20—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Hemraj Walji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3135-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Chimanlal Budhardas v Shah Mohanlal Bhagwandas, Amin and D.

3138-21—Manihar and Co, Jaigopal Premsugar v Premji Mulji and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.

3148-21—Manihar and Co, Jaigopal Premsugar v Thakarsidas Nandlal, Wadia G and Co.

2947-21—Matubhai J and M, Tricumji Damji and Co v Vallabhdas Purshotamdas, Edgelow G W and Co.

BEBORE THE HON'BLE MR, JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 53.
FOR RECORDING AGREEMENT AND DECREE IN TERMS THEREOF.

2890-20—Merwanji K and Co, Nasirudin bin Amirudin and ors v The Official Assignee of Bombay, Motichand and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

1021-19—Jamshedji R and D, Pallonji Dinshaw and Co v Virji Canji and ors, Raghvaya N and Co.

77-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mahomed Usman and Co and anr v Jivraj Baloo Spg and Wvg Co Ltd and anr, Payne and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Craigie B and C, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2583-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Mahomed Rahimtoola Zainulabedin v Bhagwandas Liladhar and ors, Captain and V.

2848-20—Payne and Co, Chhotalal Anandji Chawan and anr v Lalbhai Tricumdas and ors, Payne and Co, Manchershaw and N, Craigie B and C.

646-21—Motichand and D, B Mansingh and Co v Jivanlal Manilal, Purnanand C and J.

669-21—Raghvava N and Co, Haji Abubakar Haji Abdul Satar v Anantrao Narandas, Purnanand C and J.

684-21—Forbes and Co, Haji Abdul Nabi Shirazi v Bai Dhanbai widow, Ardeshir H D and Co.

737-21—Madhowji and Co, Bapooji Pitamber v Lakhmidas Mulji, Surveyor and Co.

743-21—Motichand and D, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Chunilal Gandalal, Kanga and Co.

758-21—Mulla and M, Mithabhai and Co v C Framji and Co, Dallas and Co.

765-21—Hiralal Th and Co, Bombay United Commercial Co Ltd v Vishram Manji, Dastur and Co.

782-21—Motichand and D, Trivedi and Co v Jamnadas Hurjiprasad and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

796-21—Matubhai J and M, Dady Jehangir Billimoria v Ratilal Lakhmichand, Edgelow G W and Co.

803-21—Pandia and Co, Deosy Harpal v Unerji Esmailji, Amin and D.

811-21—Mentri and Co, Chimanlal Chunilal Doctor v Kasturbhai Lalubhai Patel and Bros, Matubhai J and M, Amin and D.

869-21—Shroff and V, Mansingh Sheoprasad v Hiralal father of Gangaram Hiralal and Bros, Madhowji and Co.

873-21—Malvi M R and Co, Dwarkadas Chhoomal and anr v Kaniabal Bansilal, Purnanand C and J.

1785-20—Mulla and M, Padamsy Ratansy and ors v Somchand Parbhudas, Amin and D.

3607-20—Dubash and Co, Chimnuram Motilal v Ratanlal Bapulal and anr, Motichand and D.

2101-20—Soonderdas and Co, Javerchand Thakersy v Karim Rahamat Chakavalla and anr, N C Dalal and Co.

3639-20—Mehta L and Co, Velbai widow v Vallabhdas Gopalji and ors, Little and Co.

2534-20—Merwanji K and Co, Ramgopal Manohal v Abdul Sakur Valimahomed, Dastur and Co.

704-20—Dubash and Co, Zoharmal Uttamchand v Bawanidas Tekchand, Amin and D.

642-20—Amin and D, Bawanidas Tekchand v Zoharmal Uttamchand, Dubash and Co.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

13-12—Re Abdul Hussein Abdul Tyab M, Mulla and M, Abdullabhai Soragally and ors v Abdul Kayum Abdul H M, Motichand and D.

26-12—Re Balaram Kashinath, D J Manfri, Dwarkabai widow v Bablibai alias Saraswatibai, Smetham B and L.

14-19—Re Sunderrao Kothare, Nanu H and Co, Sumatibai widow v Ganpatrao S Jayakar, Pandia and Co.

16-20—Re Jamaji Sorabji, Captain and V, Tehmina Jeewanji Sorabji A v Temulji S Anklesaria, Rustomji and G.

10-21—Re Haridas Premji, Motichand and D, Bai Mongibai widow v Pragji Dayal Heeriani, Tyabji D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2940-20—Bhaishanker K and G, Champaklal Gopaldas and anr v Keshrichand Maganmal and anr, Mehta L and Co.

2630-20—Malvi M R and Co, Bai Gangabai widow v Dayal Velji, Mulla and M.

454-21—Wadia G and Co, Thakersidas Nandlal v Premsukhdas Uderam and anr, Patell and E.

2256-20—N C Dalal and Co, Tricumdas Rowji v Narayen Anant Talverkar.

3024-20—Wadia G and Co, Muncherji Cursetji Khambatta v British India Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

2795-20—Malvi M R and Co, Basil N Lang v Dharamsy Fulchand, N C Dalal and Co.

1718-20—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Bai Mongibai widow and ors, Craigie B and C.

1874-20—Daphtary F and D, Jivlal Ujamsey and Co v Mangaldas Chamanlal and Co, Jamshedji R and D.

2369-20—Madhowji and Co, Nanakchand Ishwarsing v Gordhandas Vallabhdas, Little and Co.

2942-20—Ferreira and V, Khadabhai Ramji and anr v Kallianji Moonji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.
ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER.

Re Indian Companies Act and Re Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co Ltd (in liquidation), Bhaishanker K and G, N H Moos (Applicant) v Frank H Spaull and ors (Respondents), Matubhai J and M, Malvi M R and Co, J P Wallace and Co, Manchershaw and N, Merwanji K and Co, Craigie B and Co, Thakordas and Co.

MR. RANGACHARIAR ON WORK BEFORE KENYA COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, March 13.

Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, M. L. A., who left last night for Bombay en route to England by the P. and O. "Caledonia", interviewed by a Press representative, said he was going to voice on the Committee Indian view with regard to the Kenya problem. He did not think there was any difference between the views of the Government of India and the Indian people on this question. The Committee's work lay more in the direction of negotiations; and unless it was found necessary in the course of investigations to visit Kenya they were not going to Kenya from England. Their business was with the India Office and Mr. J. H. Thomas, Colonial Secretary. The Committee would, Mr. Rangachariar presumed, bend its energies to bring about the drafting of the revision of the Kenya Immigration Ordinances to equal franchise and decisions about the Highlands. He realised the labours of the Committee would be of great difficulty, but a satisfactory solution of the problem was not despaired of by him. He was fortified in this hope by what he had read of the speeches and the writings of Lord Olivier who seemed to be far above colour prejudice and bent on holding the scales even as between the White and the Black and the Brown people of the Empire.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

NATIONALIST PARTY'S DECISION.

"TO THROW OUT BUDGET IN ITS ENTIRETY."

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, March 15.

There was another meeting of the Bengal Nationalist Party last night, the subject for discussion being whether they should join the Swarajists in throwing out the whole budget. At a previous meeting of that Party on Thursday several members offered a proposal while the majority were in favour of it. At last night's meeting it was resolved that the members of the Nationalist Party who are members of the Bengal Legislative Council, in view of the situation created by the Government, should throw out the Budget in its entirety.

1069 MOTIONS FOR REDUCTION.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Mar. 14.

At the next meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, the budget for 1924-25 will come up for consideration, when all Executive Councillors, and Ministetrs will make demands for grants. There are twenty-nine motions for demands for grants and 1069 motions for reduction or refusal.

The Swarajists ar ebent upon throwing out the whole budget and have given notices of motions, refusing each demand for grant.

The Swarajists are bent upon throwing keen in reducing grants and have given notices of motions. They have paid special attention to the police budget and have given notices of 145 motions for reduction of grant. The greatest effort will be made to reduce grant for General Administration for which 180 motions for reductions are on the agenda. Land Revenue comes next with 119 motions for reduction.

CORPORATION PRESIDENTSHIP.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Let me join my voice to that of Mr. Osman Sobani in his proposal that Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee should be elected the next President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Even with Mr. Sobani I hold that neither Mr. Patel nor Mrs. Naidu can be a fit occupant of the chair. When I say this I mean no disrespect to either of these individuals. Mr. Patel will fully appreciate Mr. Sobani's argument, because Mr Patel volunteered to resign even from the leadership of "a party within the Corporation" when he had to go to Delhi. The earlier we establish the principle in our public life that too many jobs should not be concentered in the same hands, the better. Mr. Tairsee can give the requisite time to the obligations of the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. As regards his fairness, there cannot be a more convincing testimony than Mr. Tairsee's letter about Mr. Jayakar's work in the Council published in "The Chronicle" of 13th March. I hope Mr. Tairsee will be elected unopposed.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

March 13.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to Mr. Osman Sobani's letter in your issue of the 12th instant and the subsequent cable from Mrs. Naidu appearing in your issue of this morning, may I say, that I have consulted several members of the Corporation belonging to the different parties and find that a large majority favour the election of Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee. This being the case, and as Mr. V. J. Patel is likely to be away from Bombay in order to attend the meetings of the Legislative Assembly, I think the Nationalist Party ought to select Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee as a candidate for the Presidentship for the next year confident of complete success.—Yours, etc.

JIVRAJ GOCULDAS NENSEY.

Bombay, March 15.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman & Co.)
March 14, 5-30 p.m.

The increasing tide of rise all round that set in motion yesterday noon has been stemmed and accordingly the market to-day opened with a weakening tendency by a decline of 2 annas per cwt. in spot sugar and 2d. in forward position and as elsewhere anticipated by us this morning has exhibited a further decline of 4d. in forward position.

The factors leading to this reaction are the heavy arrivals of sugar both Java and B.P.B. Beet sugars per s.s. Nurmahal, Sommeldijk, Gerania, Pilsna ,etc. S.S. Nurmahal will arrive to-morrow with a cargo of about 55,000 bags. The financial stringency is also playing its due part in bringing about the decline in spot sugar. These heavy arrivals and the monetary stringency may well lead to a further decline in spot prices. At any rate there will not be a heavy deterioriation in spot prices, and the market will adjust itself with probable rise in near future.

To-day's offtake for local consumption is 2,300 bags showing a fairly good demand for spot sugar. To-morrow we expect good demand for spot sugar.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar in the evening:—
Fine White Java ready Rs. 27/12 per cwt.
Transhipment ex s.s. Nurmahal Rs. 22/8 per cwt.
February/March sh. 31/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
June/July sh. 26/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
July/Aug/Sept. sh. 25/ per cwt. F.B.H.
Contl. B.R.B. beet sugars,
Ready Rs. 27/8
Ready invoice sh. 30/7
Feb./March sh. 30/3.

THE TRAIN TRAGEDY.

HOW IT WAS OVERTAKEN BY ACCIDENT

(Associated Press.)
BAREILLY, March 15.

The ill-fated train involved in the Ramganga Accident was composed of a first and second class bogie immediately behind the engine, then several goods wagons and in the rear five third class carriages, the last of which formed a part of the brake van. The train was approaching Bareilly, when suddenly it was caught by a cyclone from behind. Apparently the engine with all vehicles but the last four had crossed the bridge when the accident took place.

According to the expert opinion the rear vehicles must have been lifted up several inches by the vigour of the storm and thrown away on the side track from where they toppled down into the river, upside down. The river is broad enough only for two vehicles to be submerged under water lengthwise, the other three carriages resting on sand banks on either side of water level.

The accident took place at about 7 o'clock on Friday evening when the Up-Punjab Mail is expected to reach Bareilly. The cyclone was so forceful that what with its vigour and dust cloud, the mail train had to be pulled up some miles before Bareilly.

Mr. Keelan Deputy Traffic Manager, Oudh Rohilkhand Railway, who was travelling to Delhi by the Punjab Mail hearing of the accident immediately went to the spot with Lieut. Col. Hepper, Civil Surgeon, Bareilly and some other medical officers and in an hour of accident relief work was started. Altogether 18 corpses had hitherto been recovered and 54 injured people attended to.

dead bodies were got out of the two submerged carriages but it reared. There must be many more dead, locked up in them. Relief work is proceeding.

The storm had another serious effect owing to its suddenness. The villagers were having their food cooked at the time and the high wind caused several houses to be burnt.

The total casualities cannot now be estimated with accuracy nor the loss.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

GOVT. AND GURUDWAR LEGISLATION.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, March 15.

When the Punjab Legislative Council resumed sitting to-day, the debate on Rai Bahadur Sewak Ram's motion urging reduction of Re. one with respect to the item of Rs. 15,50,000 (total allowances and honorarium of special and additional public prosecutors fees) was resumed.

Sardar Jodh Singh said the Sikh members of the Council would be too glad to bring forward a Gurudwara Legislation of their own if the Sikh prisoners arrested and convicted for the Gurdwara Reform Movement were released and if notification against the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee declaring it an unlawful association was withdrawn.

Mr. Saidulla Khan questioned the expenditure incurred by the Punjab Government in the Akali leaders case on constitutional grounds, pointing out that as the case connected with the Nabha State, Government of India should bear the cost of the case.

Sir John Maynard explaining the Government position in the matter said it was proper that where they had once begun the case they must finish it.

As regards the release of prisoners, he pointed out that previous experiences of Government did not justify such an action. They had more than once released the Sikh prisoners but as soon as they were released they indulged in lawlessness and believed, because they were treated with leniency, they had become triumphant.

Regarding amending the Legislation, he pointed out that Government had prepared about eight different drafts about the Gurdwara Legislation, but none of them was acceptable to Sikhs, nor did they give any suggestions except on certain conditions, which were unreasonable. Government had however, not ceased to persuade Sikhs. They had not lost hope nor did they despair. The amendment being put to vote was lost by 31 to 24 votes.

The rest of the amendments were not moved except those on travelling allowances and a total sum of 41,44,483 was voted under the head "Administration of justice."

TREATMENT TO PRISONERS.

Sir John Maynard then moved for a grant of Rs. 30,44,000 under the head "Jails and Convict Settlements." After the Council had effected a cut of Rs. 3,025 from the travelling allowances, Maulvi Mazhar Ali moved the total grant be reduced by one rupee and a lively debate followed, in the course of which, several non-official members criticised the way prisoners were treated in Indian jails and complained about their diet, dress and accommodation in prisons and made a particular reference to the differential treatment meted out to European prisoners.

Sir John Maynard replying said that every effort was being made to introduce reform in the administration of jail and suggestions of members would be carefully considered and given effect to. The motion being put to vote was, however, carried by 26 votes to 23.

Government again sustained a defeat when Chaudhari Afzal Haq moved that the total grant in respect of police be reduced by one rupee and when the total demands of Rs. 1,02,00,761 under the head police was put to vote of the Council, it narrowly escaped from being rejected by the casting vote of the President of the Council, voting being 26 in favour of the demand being granted and 26 against.

(Continued from column 6.)

seed oil, 10 drums Nectafoot oil, 10 drums oil Varnish, 48 cases Varnish.

From Middlesbrough:—80 bdls Yellow metal, sheets, 20 drums caustic soda, 83 cases table salt, 4750 bdls G C Sheets, 90 bdls G plain sheets, 114 Pcs Bridgework, 5837 Pcs Hard Spelter, 1499 loose Plates, 10 bdls loose plates.

From Iningham:—21 cases cycles, 28 Pcs or Pkgs Locomotive, 3 brls Grease.

S. S. Alpine Range from Akyab, Agent Scindia S N Co:—24339 bgs Rice.

From Cochin:—4 cases Cocoa&m.

S. S. Silver Birch from Calcutta, Agents Birds and Co:—7047 tons steam coal.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 15.

Gharinda, Tallant, Chittagong.
Varsova, Oliver, Busreh.
Vita, Grant, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

March 16.

Clan Maciver, Turton, Karachi.
Clan Macbean, Robertson, Liverpool.
City of Simla, Parker, Liverpool.
Jalajyoti, Snowden, Karachi.
Alpine Range, Fell, Rangoon.
Dara, Jones, Mauritius via Karachi.

S. S. Varsova:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Gharinda, 3 212 tons, Captain H. W. Tallant, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Chittagong, with a general cargo.

S. S. Varova:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Varsova 1957 tons, Captain O. E. Oliver, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Vita:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s Karachi mail steamer Vita, 1453 tons, Captain W. E. Grant, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Clan Maciver:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Maciver, 2751 tons, Captain A. D. Turton sailed yesterday from harbour for Karachi, with ballast.

S. S. Clan Maclean:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macbean, 3682 tons, Captain R. M. Robertson, sailed yesterday from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S. S. City of Simla:—The City Line steamer City of Simla, 3455 tons, Captain F. W. Parker, sailed yesterday from harbour for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. Jalajyoti:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalajyoti, 2698 tons, Captain F. Snowden, sailed yesterday from harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Alpine Range:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Alpine Range, 2767 tons, Captain J. R. Fell, sailed yesterday from harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Dara:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Dara, 3083 tons, Captain H. Jones, sailed yesterday from harbour for Mauritius via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

March 15.

S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—36 cwts Fishmaws, H A Mohmad, 24 cases Bristles A W S Wise and Co, 16 bales fox skin, M M T Afshar, 7 bales woollen carpet, M M T Afshar, 10 bales goat skin, L Hasam, 10 bales sheep skin, L Hasam, 15 bales cow hides, L Hasam, 33 bales wool, H S M Shoostry, 25 bales cow hides, A Abdulla and Co, 15 bales goat skin, A Abdulla and Co, 2000 cwts Linseed, Volkart Bros, 42 bales cow hides, P Hasam, 8 bales goat skin, L Tharia and Sons, 26 bales cow hides, H N S H Esa, 16 bales cow hides, L Tharia and Sons, 50 bales goat skin, H N S H Esa, 60 tons Tin Clipping, Shaw Wallace and Co, 50 tons cattle fish M Aziz, 250 tons ginger, E Virji and Co.

S. S. Fernmoor for Hull:—2000 cwt Linseed, E D Sassoon and Co, 1000 cwts Castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 1100 cwts Rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 4000 cwts Castorseed, Strauss and Co, 3600 Rapeseed, Strauss and Co, 4000 cwts Groundnut, Strauss and Co.

For Dunkirk:—4000 cwts Linseed, Strauss and Co.

S. S. Grelhead for Antwerp:—200 bales Hemp, C Peraj and Co, 50 bales cotton fly, C Peraj and Co, 3500 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros, 4000 cwts Castorseed, Strauss and Co, 44 bales Hemp, S Permand.

S. S. Crostafels for Bremen:—3500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

For Hahburg:—500 cwts myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co.

For Antwerp:—55 bales cotton fly, K Vishram and Co.

S. S. Massilia for Antwerp:—100 bales Hemp F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S. S. Dumana for Hamburg:—1000 cwts Linseed, Volkart Bros.

For Hamburg:—2000 cwts Groundnut, Strauss and Co, 55 bales cotton, T M Kaisha, 100 bales Hemp F P, F F Campbell and Co, 776 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

For Hull:—1000 cwts Groundnut oil cake, Anant and Co.

S. S. City of Evance Velle for Liverpool:—1500 cwts oil cakes, J Permand, 500 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

For Manchester:—1460 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co.

S. S. Elysia for Marseilles:—2000 cwts Castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co, 8 bales Wool Shamji Lal, 12000 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros, 4000 cwts Castorseed, Ralli Bros, 1000 cwts Gram, Ralli Bros.

For Liverpool:—50 bales Hemp, C Peraj, 240 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co, 210 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd, 83 bales Hemp, G Mawji.

For Glasgow:—1000 cwts Groundnut oil cakes, Anant and Co.

For New York:—750 cwts myrabollams, V Bhaskar.

S. S. Gerania for Venice:—345 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Trieste:—110 bales cotton, A Khimji, 348 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Richenfels for Hamburg:—1000 Poppyseed, Ralli Bros, 1000 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. City of Genoa for Dunkirk:—447 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Frangstan for Genoa:—12000 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros, 44 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Barcelona:—820 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 110 bales cotton, A Khimji, 250 bales cotton, B Gordhardas, 50 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co, 389 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Taroba for Genoa:—12000 cwts Linseed, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Trifels for Bremen:—56 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—125 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Sandbu for Hongkong:—35 cwts Shark fins, Hooseinbhoy and Co, 405 cwts Shark fins, R Dhanji and Co, 15 cwts Fishmaws, R Dhanji and Co.

For Shanghai:—50 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.

For Kobe:—800 bales cotton, T M Kaisha, 600 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd, 50 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—400 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Bengal Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha.

For Shanghai:—150 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co, 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

For Nagoya:—800 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S. S. Andes Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

For Yokochi:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

March 15.

S. S. Badarpur from Rangoon, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co, Ltd:—267472 empty gallons kerosine oil, 50 cases kerosine oil, 749 drums mineral Grease, 1011 drums Lubri. oil, 1910 cask Lubri. oil, 825 cases candle, 288 bgs parafin wax.

S. S. Urbino from Hull, Agents James Finlay and Co:—110 cases cotton, 89 bales cotton, 18 bales wool, 240 drums Turp subst, 143 cases Paint,

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Mrs. K. Wilkinson, of Siad Road, Stroud writes:—"Please could I trouble you to send me another box of the Ointment. It is not for myself, but for a friend of mine who is as deaf as I was, and cannot get any rest for the noises in the head. I feel a new woman, and can go to bed now and get a good night's rest which I had not been able to do for many months. It is a wonderful remedy and am most delighted to recommend it." . . .

Mrs. E. Crowe, of Whitehorse Road, Croydon, writes:—"I am pleased to tell you that the small tin of ointment you sent to me at Ventnor, has proved a complete success, my hearing is now quite normal, and the horrible head noises have ceased. The action of this new remedy must be very remarkable, for I have been troubled with these complaints for nearly ten years, and have had some of the very best medical advice together with other expensive ear instruments all to no purpose. I need hardly say how very grateful I am, for my life has undergone an entire change."

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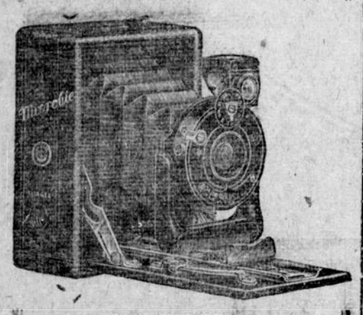

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The WELL-KNOWN DIABETES SPECIALIST, who has been doing immense good to the suffering public after his return from Native country where he had gone for change of climate, has resumed his practice at his former residence. Patients awaiting and requiring his treatment for the complete and perfect cure of the dire, disease, "Diabetes" may not loose this rare opportunity, as his stay will be limited.

Of the numerous certificates, the following are a few of the testimonials:—

Mr. KANYAHALAL BADRIDAS, Cotton Merchant, Bombay, writes:—"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to real ability of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from 'Diabetes' for the last 12 years—commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment—my urine was examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, the S. P. Gravity was 10.37 and Sugar 5.62 per cent. After treatment, the administration of the same Municipal Analyst and Dr. N. H. Clubwalla, M.D., B.Hy. (Bombay) at Dr. Masina Hospital, Pathological Laboratory, "Sugar was found 'nil'" and S. P. Gravity 10.13."

Consultation hours:—8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

Address:—GHIA BUILDING, Khetwady Main Road, opp. Post Office, Girgaum, Bombay.

CENTRAL BANK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From time immemorial in the history of commercial and industrial enterprise in India, it was taken for granted that the Shareholders and Directors of Limited Companies both knew their respective places, that of the shareholders "to pay the piper" and sit glum and quiet and that of the Directors "to enjoy the tune" and play the "boss". This order of things came to be recognised as the established order and the "bosses" whom the role suited to a tee considered it their duty to maintain it—of course with the laudable object of protecting the interests of the investing public, with as much vigour as is displayed by the capitalists, so that the Rupee King might reign supreme and enjoy quiet possession of his 999 years leasehold.

And when lately the humble shareholders started taking intellectual interest in the affairs of the concerns in which they have put their hard earned savings and asked for any information at their annual general meetings, the Directors thought that it was a piece of superb impudence on their part to ask any questions, they behaved and acted in such a manner as to make it abundantly clear that they will not tolerate any invasion or incursion against or into their dominion and their replies—imitating the parliamentary supermen were as curt as they were meant to be offensive and as short as they were meant to convey "nothing". Supported by the armour plates of Solicitors and Auditors, i.e. their dependants they were in a position to hit out with impunity.

Coming to the meeting of the Central Bank the Chairman (the Hon'ble Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna) is reported to have said among other things as under:—

"I am reminded of a resolution passed by the Indian Merchants' Chamber which said they strongly disapprove the attitude of Managing Agents and Directors of Joint Stock Companies in evading satisfactory replies under legal technicalities when questioned by shareholders with regard to their management because such an attitude on their part is injurious to the country's interests as it leads to loss of confidence of the investing public.' I am sure no such charge can be laid at our door."

Before offering my comments on particularly the above bold statement viz. "I am sure no such charge can be laid at our door" of the chairman I feel it incumbent upon me to point out the fate which another bold statement of the Chairman made by him at the next preceding meeting of the Central Bank held on 16th July 1923 met at the hands of the Hon Mr. Justice Pratt who in the course of the judgment delivered by him on 14th December 1923 in my suit for setting aside the Amalgamation of the Tata and Central Banks passed the following scathing remarks:—

"Now the word premium (in the Amendment moved by Mr. Shamdasani to the effect:—That the assets of the Tata Bank should for the purpose of amalgamation be credited to the Capital of the Central Bank of India without any deduction whatsoever with a further proviso that nothing should be allowed to be carried by way of premium or otherwise to the Reserve Fund of the Central Bank of India" is taken from an expression used by the Chairman of the Central Bank at a meeting of the shareholders of that Bank on the 16th July. At that meeting the Chairman an exuberant and verbose gentleman, who was examined as a witness in this case clipped his wings and crowed loudly over the scheme and told his shareholders that they were getting a premium. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Counsel for the Central Bank has frankly admitted that this was a most unfortunate expression. It had the effect of recommending the scheme to the Central Bank Shareholders, but it was calculated to alarm any intelligent Tata Bank shareholders who read the speech. It did alarm Mr. Shamdasani and naturally made him think that the Tata Bank was being out-witted. He therefore proposed his amendment. . . ."

The Chairman of the Central Bank has been Judged by a High Court Judge and found out in his true colours.

Let us now examine in cold logic all the facts leading up to the above bold statement viz., "I am sure no such charge can be laid at our door" of this exuberant and verbose gentleman who in the words of the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt "clipped his wings and crowed loudly" over that statement at that meeting.

On the 19th of February 1924 i.e. 10 days before the meeting I wrote to the Directors of the Central Bank a letter copy of which is appended hereto together with only 9 Interpellations with regard to the state and condition of the Bank as per accompanying list and asked for their full and complete replies thereto but they failed in their duty to communicate to me their replies thereto either before or at the meeting.

On the 29th of February 1924, I asked the Chairman of the meeting to announce his replies to my 9 Interpellations of which full 10 days notice had been given by me but the Chairman failed in his duty to communicate the Interpellations to the shareholders present at the meeting in spite of my repeated demands and without assigning any reasons whatsoever he evaded replies thereto on the ground that the same were "out of order." He prevented material relevant questions as to the state and condition of the Bank from being brought before the meeting and thus shut out evidence to be elicited from the answers thereto. In brief he prevented the opinion of the shareholders being taken on a matter which was legitimately within the power of the meeting and thereby stifled the discussion of the Balance Sheet of the Bank as at 31st December 1923, the Profit and Loss Account and the Directors' Report for the year ended 31st December 1923 which every member of the Bank was under the provisions of Article 63 of the Articles of Association of the Bank entitled to discuss freely. I challenge the validity of the Chairman's ruling. It is upto him to justify the same before the bar of public opinion.

The charge of evading replies to my Interpellations was openly laid by me and yet the Chairman has the temerity to say "I am sure no such charge can be laid at our door."

With the aid of the knowledge of the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt's description of the Chairman of the Central Bank the public will have no difficulty whatsoever in giving their verdict as to whether or not I have laid my charge against the Directors of the Central Bank of evading replies to my Interpellations as to the state and condition of the Bank and as to whether or not their attitude in evading replies to my Interpellations as to the state and condition of the Bank is injurious to the Bank's interest.—Yours, etc.

P. D. SHAMDASANI.

Bombay, 19th Feb. 1924.

To,
The Directors,
The Central Bank of India. Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

Dear Sirs,

Re. 1 Balance Sheet of the Bank as at 31st December 1923.
2 Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1923.
3 Directors' Report accompanying the above.

The Directors' Report accompanying the above purports to have been drawn up in conformity with the provisions of Article 141 of the Articles of Association of the Bank which *inter alia* imposes a duty upon the Directors to send to the registered address of every Shareholder of the Bank a report of the Directors *as to the state and condition of the Bank* along with the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Bank.

Will the Directors be pleased to issue a supplementary report as to the state and condition of the Bank with regard to the points which are embodied in the Interpellations as per accompanying list which are of considerable importance to the Shareholders of the Bank and in respect of which the present Directors' Report is altogether silent?

In the alternative, will the Directors be pleased to circulate amongst the Shareholders copies of the Interpellations as per accompanying list together with their full and complete replies thereto say at least clear days before the Thirteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank which will be held on Friday, the 29th instant at 3-30 p.m.?

In any event please take notice, although it is not necessary to give previous notice of the Interpellations which every shareholder is entitled to put at every General Meeting without any previous notice whatsoever, that I shall put to the Chairman of the General Meeting to be held on Friday the 29th instant the Interpellations as per accompanying list. I have thought it best to apprise you before hand (10 days before the meeting) of my intention of putting to the Chairman at the said meeting the Interpellations as per accompanying list, so that you may have an opportunity of calling upon the management to compile from the records of the Bank full and complete replies thereto.

I believe almost all the Directors of the Bank are members of the Indian Chamber and Bureau and as such they must be aware of the following Resolution passed by the Chamber at their Meeting held on 23rd June 1923:—

"This Chamber strongly disapproves the attitude of Managing Agents and Directors of Join Stock Companies in evading satisfactory replies under legal technicalities when questioned by the Shareholders with regard to their management because such an attitude on their part is injurious to the Country's interest as it leads to loss of confidence of investing public?"

May I therefore hope that the Directors of the Bank will act conformably to the above Resolution?

Kindly acknowledge receipt.

Yours faithfully,
P. D. SHAMDASANI,
A Shareholder.

INTERPELLATIONS.

RE: DEMAND AND FIXED DEPOSITS RS. 15.69,50,703-15-0.

1 Is it a fact that the Demand and Fixed Deposits fell by a crore of rupees from say 17½ crores of rupees (made up say Rs. 14¼ crores of the Central Bank and Rs. 3¼ crores of the Tata Industrial Bank) as at 30th June 1923 to say 16½ crores rupees as at 15th November 1923 (i.e. within 4½ months when as a result of trade depression money market was very very easy—nay money was a drug in the market) and by a further crore of rupees from say 16½ crores of rupees as at 15th November 1923 to say 15½ crores of rupees as at 30th November 1923 (i.e. within only 15 days when as a result of trade depression money market was equally easy) and 31st December 1923?

If so

2. How is it that during the half year ended 31st December 1923 when as a result of trade depression money market was very very easy—nay money was a drug in the market, the Bank instead of showing any increase in Demand and Fixed Deposits as a result of offering to the Depositors security to the tune of say 4½ crores of rupees (made up of subscribed Capital of say Rs. 3½ crores and Reserve Fund of say Rs. 1 crore) as against say 1½ crores of rupees (made up of Subscribed Capital of say Rs. 1 crore and Reserve Fund of Rs. 30 lakhs) as at 30th June 1923, shows a huge decrease to the tune of say 2 crores of rupees (made up of say Rs. 50 lakhs under Demand Deposits and Rs. 1½ crores under Fixed Deposits) i.e. has in other words lost say 2 crores of rupees out of say 3½ crores of rupees Demand and Fixed Deposits of the Tata Industrial Bank?

RE: DEBTS DUE TO BANKS, AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS, SECURED BY BILLS AND INVESTMENTS RS. 3,39,64,230-5-11.

3. Why was it that the Bank with a Subscribed Capital of say Rs. 3½ crores and Reserve Fund of say Rs. 1 crore i.e. altogether aggregating Rs. 4½ crores was put to the necessity of borrowing moneys from other Banks, Agents and Correspondents to the tune of say Rs. 3½ crores and that also on pledging full cover in respect thereof by way of its Bills and Investments when from 1918 to 1922 the Bank never found any necessity for such borrowing at all?

RE: DEBTS CONSIDERED GOOD SECURED BY THE PERSONAL LIABILITY OF ONE OR MORE PARTIES RS. 4,37,70,599-0-5.

4. (a). What was the amount of interest from time to time due on the above Loans and Advances which was not received from the debtors in cash but was added to the said Loans and Advances?

(b) Looking to the conditions of the money market, were the Directors of the Bank justified in granting loans and advances to the tune of say Rs. 4½ crores (i.e. about 50 per cent. of the Fixed Deposits aggregating say Rs. 8 3/4 crores held by Bank as at 31st December 1923) *for which the Bank holds no security other than the debtors' personal security?*

(c) Was it not possible to lend the same money to borrowers willing to obtain loans and advances from the Bank on pledging security?

RE: DEBTS CONSIDERED GOOD AND IN RESPECT OF WHICH THE BANK IS FULLY SECURED RS. 7.01,55,054-4-2.

(5) a. What was the amount of Interest from time to time due on the above loans and Advances which was not received from the debtors in cash but was added to the said Loans and Advances?

b. What were the total Loans and Advances granted on 31st December 1923 against the security of:—

I IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES

(i) Legal Mortgage of Freehold Properties,
(a) In Presidency Towns.
(b) Elsewhere.
(ii) Legal Mortgage of Leasehold Properties
(a) In Presidency Towns.
(b) Elsewhere.
(iii) Equitable Mortgage of Freehold Properties
(a) By a Registered Instrument.
(b) Otherwise than by a Registered Instrument.
(iv) Equitable Mortgage of Leasehold Properties.
(a) By a Registered Instrument.
(b) Otherwise than by a Registered Instrument.

II MOVEABLE PROPERTIES.

(v) Fully Paid Up Shares of Joint Stock Companies (if any) in which a Director of the Bank is interested as a Director or as a member of the firm of Agents.
(a) Against Registered Transfers.
(b) Against Blank Transfers.
(vi) Fully Paid Up Shares of Joint Stock Companies other than the above.
(a) Against Registered Transfers.
(b) Against Blank Transfers.
(vii) Partly paid up Shares of Joint Stock Companies (if any) in which a Director of the Bank is interested as a Director or as a member of the firm of Agents.
(a) Against Registered Transfers.
(b) Against Blank Transfers.
(viii) Partly paid up Shares of Joint Stock Companies other than the above.
(a) Against Registered Transfers.
(b) Against Blank Transfers.
(ix) Moveable properties other than shares in Joint Stock Companies.

(c). What were the market values on 31st December 1923 of the securities of each class specified above against which the said Loans and Advances were made?

6. What was the amount of Loans and Advances over due in Bombay and at Branches respectively:—

(a) Which remained unpaid in spite of repeated demands.
(b) In respect of which:—
i Suits were filed.
ii Decrees were obtained but not executed.
iii Suits are pending.

RE: BILLS RECEIVABLE Rs. 65,49,191-14-1.

7 (a) What was the amount of Bills considered good and in respect of which the Bank was full secured?

(b) What was the amount of Bills considered good and in respect of which the Bank was partly secured and to what extent did such security extend?

(c) What was the amount of Bills considered good secured by the personal liability of one or more parties?

(d) What was the amount of Past Due Bills (if any) included under the above head?

(e) What was the amount of Bills considered doubtful or bad?

RE: CUSTOMERS FOR ACCEPTANCES RS. 19,97,861-7-3.

8. (a) Was the Bank fully secured in respect of the above?
If not
(b) To what extent?

RE: DEBTS DUE BY DIRECTORS OR OTHER OFFICERS OF THE BANK "NIL."

9 (a) Were the "Debts due by Directors or other officers of the Bank "Nil" throughout the year ended 31st December 1923?
If not

(b) What was the minimum and maximum amount of debts due to the Bank under the above head during the year ended 31st December 1923 on dates other than 30th June 1923 and 31st December 1923.

i By Directors of the Bank personaly.
ii By Officers of the Bank personally.
iii By Officers of the Bank jointly with others persons.

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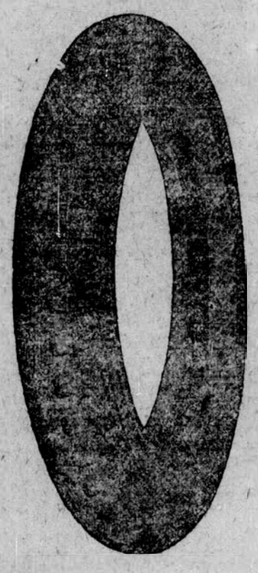
820 × 120	97 11 0	14 10 0
875 × 105	84 3 0	13 8 0
880 × 120	106 0 0	15 8 0
895 × 135	132 13 0	17 1 0
895 × 150	157 15 0	20 0 0
920 × 120	110 14 0	16 3 0
935 × 135	139 4 0	18 6 0
30 × 3½	65 10 0	9 5 0



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